THE

SPORTING MAGAZINE;

OR

MONTHLY CALENDAR

OF THE

TRANSACTIONS OF THE TURF, THE CHASE,

And every other DIVERSION interesting to the

MAN OF PLEASURE, ENTERPRISE, AND SPIRIT.

FOR JANUARY, 1793.

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Richly ornamented with a beautiful Representation of Hawking, by Colonel Thornton, &c.
And the Portraiture of that celebrated Horse Anvil,
(Late the Property of His Royal Highnes the Prince of Wales.)

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Epistle from *Orlando* arrived too late for insertion.

A Correspondent, under the Signature of *A Subscriber*, who has favoured us with the Article concerning a Ginger Red in his Possession, may rely on our Attention to his Request.

The same Correspondent wishes to be informed, by some of our Readers, who are the most approved Silver Spur-makers in London.

Little Tommy, a Tale, we remember to have seen more than once before, in Substance, though not related with that Animation which Captain Snug has done.

A Hunting Poem is not original.

A Rustic Assembly delineated, in the Soliloquy of a Country Town Hall, though not destitute of Merit, is certainly by no means calculated to amuse the Readers of the Sporting Magazine. Indeed we have no Doubt, but the Writer's good Sense will induce him, on mature Reflection, to concur with us in Opinion.

The Blood-hounds, a Tale, by A. B. is received, and shall be attended to.

*** *Erratum*.—In our Third Number, page 116, column the first, 23 Lines from the Top, for *Balls* read *Botts*.

Corbould del. Cook Sculp.

HAWKING, by Col.[l] Thornton &c.

Published Feb.[y] 1.st 1793. by J. Wheble Warwick Square London.

THE

Sporting Magazine,

FOR JANUARY, 1793.

HAWKING.

HAVING, in our last Number, given some anecdotes of the ancient state of archery in this kingdom, we have been solicited by several of our subscribers, to give an engraving of that sport: ever studious to oblige those who have so liberally patronised our undertaking, we have complied with their wishes: and we flatter ourselves, both in point of design and engraving, it will bear a pre-eminence over every periodical publication of the price.

In order to give greater sanction to our plan, we have made that celebrated sportsman Colonel Thornton, the principal subject of our design, from whose fondness for this diversion, a revival like that of archery is to be expected. For the present, we shall subjoin an account of the different species of hawks, and in a future number give a particular account of the sport, together with the terms made use of in it.

There are two kinds of the hawk—the long and the short-winged:

The first year it is called a soarage; the second, an enterview; the third, a white hawk; and the fourth, a hawk of the first coat.

Of those most in use in this kingdom, are the following:

The gerfalcon and its male the jerkin.

The falcon and ditto tierce gentle.

The lanner and ditto lanneral.

Bockerel and ditto bockeret.

The saker and ditto sakerel.

The merlin and ditto jack merlin.

The hobby and ditto jack or robin.

The feletto of Spain.

The blood-red rook of Turkey.

The waskete from Virginia.

Of the short-winged are the following:

The eagle and its male the iron.

The goshhawk and ditto tiercel.

The sparrow-hawk and its male the musket.

The two sorts of French pie.

Of the inferior;

The stangel or ring tail.

The raven and buzzard.

The forked kite and bold buzzard.

The hen-driven, &c.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

THE assertion of our poet-laureat in his *Cynegetica*, which you have quoted in the First Number of your entertaining Magazine, is so strictly applicable to truth, that no man living will attempt to deny a fact so universally known, and generally believed, that "*Huntsmen* and *Fishermen* are the *greatest liars* under the canopy of heaven." I will most confidently venture to corroborate so just an opinion upon the best of all foundations, long and attentive experience. It is by no means uncommon, at the commencement of every season, to hear juvenile adventurers, in different companies, boasting their superior skill in *bringing down* five, six, or seven brace of birds from their *own guns* in *one day*; though, most probably, not an individual of the whole has ever been at the death of so many in the entire course of his sporting peregrinations. It is equally diverting to hear the frequent gratification of imaginary consequence and ambition in a *coffee-room sportsman*, when giving a *dreadful* description of his "hair-breadth 'scapes in the imminent deadly breach," during an *unpresidented* chase of both time and difficulty; *specifying multiplying* and *magnifying* every particular of the run, enumerating the incredible leaps and increasing dangers that he had encountered, to be at the *head of the hounds* and *in at the death*; though it has been universally known amongst the old and steady observers, that his only amusement has been many miles *in the rear*, making one general enquiry, "Which way the hounds were gone?" enabling himself by the pursuit, to recount such *supposed particulars* of the chase, as he most anxiously wished his auditors to believe. This being the *unlimited latitude* assumed by such *affected* sportsmen as are uncommonly expert, and singularly excellent in "*drawing the long bow*," I hope I may be permitted to introduce some few sporting FACTS, that might probably come under the above description, were they not most indubitably authenticated, and, in great truth, to the major part of which, I have been *myself* the witness.

As a proof of Hibernian intrepidity, let me assure you it is a common practice in that kingdom, for gentlemen with a wonderful degree of enthusiastic emulation, to leap six feet walls with a course of flints at top, when the hounds are *drawing only*, and before the game is started. Hence it is that their horses are the best

best leaping horses in the universe, and they the boldest riders.—Let it also be remarked, that all the hunters' plates run for in Ireland have a four feet fence, and four feet drain *twice to cross* in each heat; thereby proving the absurdity of our hunters' plates, and sweepstakes, (not to add burlesque and villainy) which are frequently taken away by some of the best bred horses in training. I have seen two Irish horses, the property of a gentleman then residing at Frimley in Surrey, leap the rivulet in the swampy meadows at that place (in the heat of the chase) proving upon measurement, to be *twenty-two feet* clear in the leap.

A gentleman (who is at present clerk of his majesty's works at a royal palace) hunting some years since with the fox-hounds near Odiham, absolutely took *a flying leap* over the *head of another* who had dismounted, and was in the act of removing the upper sliding bar of six, that separated some high paling, and served as a gateway upon harvest occasions.

With Lord Donegal's fox-hounds, then hunting near Coleshill, in Warwickshire, a Mr. B. and T. rode at full speed (hounds running in view) over a large field for the lead at a gate, and took it flying in stroke *side by side*, landing safe on the other side with their legs touching each other.

About four or five years since, the landlord of the Folly Inn, just above Maidenhead, (upon a young and valuable horse bought upon speculation, and brought out for Sale), hunting with the king's hounds near Taplow, and taking a leap over a hedge into the lane where a cottage had formerly stood, felt the hind parts of his horse sink till his own feet rested on the ground: unfortunately the horse continued sinking by his own weight, and a seeming suction into an old well, obscured from sight by the brambles, and was, in opposition to every effort, in a few minutes obliged to be covered (or rather buried) in that state, with his head above two feet below the surface, to the great loss of the owner, and the inexpressible distress of every sportsman in the field.

Two gentlemen ſhooting in the Holt, near Farnham, Surrey, sprung *four brace of birds*, which passing in their flight, almost immediately between the bodies of two oaks, were as instantly *all killed* from the trigger of *one gun*.

On a coursing party near Shottisbrook, a brace of greyhounds were in pursuit of a hare over a fallow, when another getting up, each greyhound killed his hare.

A friend of mine, with whom I was in company at the time, shooting at a pheasant (just got upon wing from the verge of a hedge-row) exceedingly low, mortally wounded a hare in her form who, in jumping up *crippled*, gave the whole *at that moment*, more the temporary appearance of *illusion* than fact.

Fearful of obtruding too largely by a farther recital, I beg leave to submit the above as a specimen for my initiation in your list of correspondents. Should it prove worty insertion, I shall stand encouraged to transmit many sporting and authentic anecdotes by no means beneath the attention of your readers.

VERITAS.

Jan. 22, 1793.

LION-

LION-HUNTING.

Extracted from the Sequel to the Adventures of Baron MUNCHAUSEN.

THE Baron, after relating a number of wonderful stories, calculated, as Bayes says, "to elevate and surprize," transports himself in an ark to Africa; where he has given his imagination as much scope, as any of the huntsmen or anglers, of whose talents at creating facts we have given such ample testimony in the preceding numbers of our miscellany.

Having landed (says the Baron) our whole retinue, we immediately began to proceed towards the heart of Africa: but first thought it expedient to place a number of wheels under the ark for its greater facility of advancing. We journied nearly due north for several days, and met with nothing remarkable, except the astonishment of the natives to behold our equipage.

The Dutch government at the Cape, to do them justice, gave us every possible assistance for the expedition. I presume they had received instructions on that head from their High-Mightinesses in Holland. However, they presented us with a specimen of some of their Cape wines, and shewed us every politeness in their power. As to the face of the country, as we advanced, it appeared in many places capable of every cultivation, and of abundant fertility. The natives and Hottentots of this part of Africa have been frequently described by travellers, and therefore it is not necessary to say any more about them: but, in the more interior parts of Africa, the appearance, manners, and genius of the people are totally different.

We directed our course by the compass and the stars, getting every day prodigious quantities of game in the woods, and at night encamping within a proper inclosure for fear of the wild beasts. One whole day in particular, we heard on every side among the hills, the horrible roaring of lions, resounding from rock to rock like broken thunder. It seemed as if there was a general rendezvous of all these savage animals, to fall upon our party. That whole day we advanced with caution, our hunters scarcely venturing beyond pistol shot from the caravan, for fear of dissolution. At night we encamped as usual, and threw up a circular intrenchment round our tents.

We had hardly retired to repose, when we found ourselves serenaded by at least *one thousand lions*, approaching equally on every side, within an hundred paces. Our cattle shewed the most horrible symptoms of fear, all trembling, and in cold perspiration. I directly ordered the whole company to stand to their arms, and not to make any noise, or fire till I should command them. I then took a large quantity of tar, which I had brought with our caravan for that purpose, and strewed it in a continued stream round the encampment; within which circle of tar, I immediately placed another train or circle of gunpowder; and having taken this precaution, I anxiously waited the approach of the lions. These dreadful animals knowing, I presume, the force of our troop, advanced very slowly, and with caution: approaching on every side of us with an equal pace, and

and growling hideous in concert, so as to resemble an earthquake, or some similar convulsion of the world.

When they had at length advanced, and steeped all their paws in the tar, they put their noses to it, smelling it as if it were blood, and daubed their great bushy hair and whiskers with it equal to their paws. At that very instant, when in concert, they were going to give the mortal dart upon us, I discharged a pistol at the train of gunpowder, which instantly exploding on every side, made all the lions recoil in general uproar, and take to flight with the utmost precipitation. In an instant we could behold them scattered through the woods at some distance; roaring in agony, and moving about like so many will-o'-the-whisps, their paws and faces all on fire, from the tar and the gun-powder.

I then ordered a general pursuit; we followed them on every side, through the woods, their own light serving as our guide, until before the rising of the sun, we followed into their fastnesses, and shot or otherwise destroyed every one of them: and during the whole of our journey after, we never heard the roaring of a lion; nor did any wild beast presume to make another attack upon our party; which shews the excellence of immediate presence of mind, and the terror inspired into the most savage enemies by a proper and well-timed proceeding.

We at length arrived on the confines of an immeasurable desart —an immense plain, extending like an ocean.—Not a tree, nor a shrub, nor a blade of grass was to be seen, but all appeared like an extreme fine sand, mixed with gold-dust and little sparkling pearls.

The gold-dust and pearls appeared to us of little value, because we could have no expectation of returning to England for a considerable time. We observed at a great distance something like a smoke, rising just over the verge of the horizon; and looking with our telescope, we perceived it to be a whirlwind tearing up the sand, and tossing it about in the heavens with frightful impetuosity. I immediately ordered my company to erect a mound around us of a great size, which we did with astonishing labour and perseverance; and then roofed it over with certain planks and timber, which we had with us for the purpose.

Our labour was hardly finished when the sand came rolling on, like the waves of the sea: it was a storm of river and sand united. It continued to advance in the same direction, without intermission for three days, completely covering over the mound we had erected, and buried us all within. The intense heat of the place was intolerable: but guessing by the cessation of the noise that the storm was passed, we set about digging a passage to the light of day again, which we effected in a very short time: and ascending, perceived that the whole had been so completely covered with the sand, that there appeared no hills, but one continued plain, with inequalities or ridges on it like the waves of the sea.

We soon extricated our vehicle and retinue from the burning sands, but not without great danger, as the heat was very violent, and began to proceed on our voyage. Storms of sand, of a similar nature, several times attacked us, but, by using the same precautions, we preserved ourselves repeatedly from destruction.—— Having travelled more than nine thousand miles over this

this inhospitable plain, exposed to the perpendicular rays of a burning sun, without ever meeting a rivulet, or a shower from heaven to refresh us, we at length became almost desperate; when to our inexpressible joy, we beheld some mountains at a great distance; and on our nearer approach observed them covered with a carpet of verdure, and groves and woods.—— Nothing could appear more romantic or beautiful than the rocks and precipices, intermixed with flowers and shrubs of every kind, and palm trees of such a prodigious size as to surpass any thing ever seen in Europe. Fruits of all kinds appeared growing wild in the utmost abundance, and antelopes, sheep and buffaloes, wandered about the groves and valleys in profusion. The trees resounded with the melody of birds, and every thing displayed a general scene of rural happiness and joy.

ANVIL.

AGREEABLE to promise in our address, of giving portraitures of celebrated running-horses, we now present our subscribers with a faithful representation of the much celebrated ANVIL, late the property of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied with his pedigree and exploits, in the execution of which we hope we are entitled to the approbation of our subscribers.

For his pedigree, see the Prince's stud, in No. III. p. 153.

In the Second Spring Meeting at Newmarket, 1781, Mr. Parker's Anvil, beat Mr. Douglas's Tetotum, 8st. 100gs. 5 to 2 on Tetotum.

In May Meeting, at Epsom, 1781, Anvil won the Lady's Plate, beating 6 other horses. At starting, 6 to 4 against Anvil.

On Friday, First Spring Meeting, 1782, Mr. Parker's Anvil, 4 years old, beat Sir C. Bunbury's ch. c. Ulysses, and Mr. Goodison's Golden Dun.

In September, 1782, Anvil walked over for the Bath Cup, for all ages.

Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, May 1783, Mr. Parker's Anvil, 8st. 7lb. beat Mr. Wyndham's Boxer, 8st. 1lb. Ld. Grosvenor's Pot8o's, 8st. 7lb. 6 to 4 on Boxer. 5 to 2 against Anvil, and 5 to 1 against Pot8o's.

At Winchester, July 1783, on Tuesday, Mr. Parker's Anvil won His Majesty's 100gs. carrying 12 stone, beating Sir C. Bunbury's ch. h. Diomed, and Lord Egremont's Mercury, 4-mile heats.

On Tuesday, Second Spring Meeting, 1783, Anvil won the Whip, 10st. each, beating Lord Foley's Guilford, and Mr. O'Kelly's b. h. Boudrow.

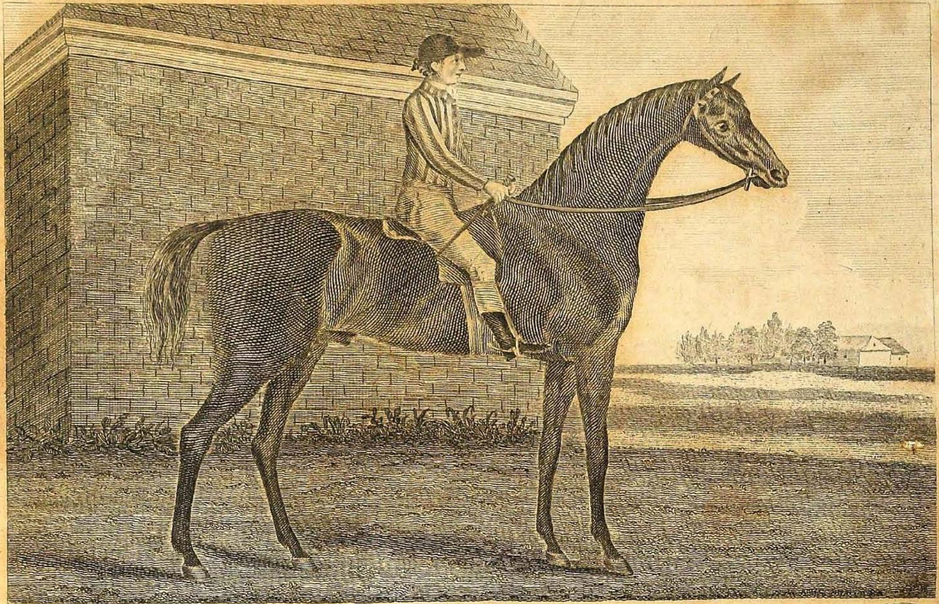
Second Spring Meeting, 1784, Monday, Ld. Borrington's Anvil beat Ld. Egremont's Mercury, 8st. 7lb each, B. C. 300gs. even betting.

On Saturday, Second Spring Meeting, 1785, H. R. H. the P. of Wales's Anvil, 8st. 11lb. beat Ld. Vere's Challenger, 7st. 10lb. B. C. for 200gs. 5 to 4 on Anvil.

Craven Meeting, Monday, 1786, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's Anvil, beat Mr. Wyndham's Drone, 8st. 7lb. each, the three last miles of the B. C. 300gs. 7 to 4 on Drone.

Besides the above, Anvil walked over at several places, and received a number of forfeits.

LET-



Cook. del. et sculp.

ANVIL, late the property of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Published Feb. 1st 1793. by J. Wheble. Warwick-Square.

LETTER III.

ON HUNTING.

On the CHOICE *and* MANAGEMENT *of* HOUNDS.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING, in my last, mentioned the requisite qualifications of huntsmen and whippers-in; some observations on the choice, education, and management of hounds, will doubtless be next expected from me.

In the height, as well as the colour of hounds, most sportsmen have their prejudices; but in their shape they universally agree.—Some will affirm, that a small hound will frequently beat a large one; that he will climb hills better, and go through cover quicker: others assert, that a large hound will make his way in any country; will get better through the dirt than a small one; and that no fence, however high, can stop him. Of these three opinions, that should be adopted which best suits the country.

Mr. Beckford says, "there is a certain size, best adapted for business, which I take to be that between the two extremes; and I will venture to say, that such hounds will not suffer themselves to be disgraced in any country."

Such are the sentiments of Somerville, in the following lines:

——————— A mean
Observe, nor the large hound prefer, of size
Gigantic; he in the thick woven covert
Painfully tugs, or in the thorny brake
Torn and embarrass'd bleeds; but if too small,
The pigmy brood in ev'ry furrow swims;
Moild in the clogging clay, panting they lag
Behind inglorious; or else shivering creep
Benumb'd and faint beneath the shelt'ring thorn.
For hounds of middle size, active and strong,
Will better answer all thy various ends,
And crown thy pleasing labours with success.

There are necessary points in the shape of a hound, which ought always to be attended to by the sportsman: for, if he is not of a perfect symmetry, he will neither run fast, nor bear much work; he has much to undergo, and should have strenth proportioned to it.—Let his legs be straight as arrows; his feet round, and not too large; his shoulders back; his breast rather wide than narrow; his chest deep; his back broad; his head small; his neck thin; his tail thick and brushy; and if he carries it well, so much the better. But, though a small head is mentioned as one of the necessary requisites of a hound, that is to be understood only as relative to *his beauty*; for as to goodness, I believe large-headed hounds are in no respect inferior. The colour I think of little moment.

It is very essential to the sportsman that his hounds should run well together; and to attain this end, he should confine himself, as much as he can, to those of the same sort, size and shape.

Mr. Pye, his Majesty's Poet Laureat, had the following questions proposed to him:—How many animals of the chace were originally created? And what were those first kinds, out of which so many packs of innumerable shapes, tongues, sizes, and colours; may be supposed to be produced?

The laureat's answer is ingenious, and perhaps just; but his hypothesis will not be universally ac-

acquiesced in : —— His words are these : — " In my opinion, not only all hounds and beagles, but all dogs whatsoever, even from the terrible boar-dog to the little Flora, are all one in the first creation : that every virtue and faculty, size, or shape, which we find or improve in every dog upon earth, were originally comprehended in the first parents of the species ; and that all this variety we behold in them, is either the natural product of the climate, or the accidental effect of soil, food, or situation : or very frequently the issue of human care, curiosity or caprice. Every huntsman knows that a vast alterations may be made in his breed, as to tongue, heels, or colour, by industriously improving the same blood for twenty or thirty years ; and what nature can do, (which wisely tends to render every kind of creature fit for the country where it is to inhabit, or be employed) is manifest by this : that a couple of right Southern hounds, removed to the north, and suffered to propagate without art or mixture, in a hilly mountainous country, where the air is light and thin, will, by sensible degrees, decline and degenerate into lighter bodies, and shriller voices, if not rougher coats. The like alterations may be observed in the breeds of sheep, horses, and other cattle ; and indeed in every other species subject to the art and interest of man, and employed to generate at his choice and humour. Even in those animals that are reckoned among the *feræ naturæ*, every traveller bears witness of a remarkable difference ; and I hope the reader will pardon the comparison, if I affirm the same of man himself."

After mentioning that we are all, of every nation and language the sons of Adam ; the same ingenious author adds, " and yet, what an incredible and monstrous variety is risen among us, in humour and constitution ; as well as shape and colour ?—Who could imagine the thick-lipped Ethiopian, the wool-pated negro, the blink - eyed Chinese, the stately Spaniard, and the dapper Frenchman, to be of the same parentage ?"

" But is there not," continues he, " a more substantial distinction between curs and greyhounds, turnspits and beagles ? I can hardly grant it ; or, if there be, it will be easily accounted for by the considerations above, by giving just allowance for food and climate, by remembering that these animals are frequent breeders, and that they generate at the choice and discretion of their masters ; that the fancy or curiosity of the sons of men have been five thousand years mixing and altering ; improving or spoiling them. The butcher sends for the famous dog with the silver collar to couple with his favourite, and rears the whelp with blood and garbage, to increase the strength and value of the progeny. The huntsman nourishes his close - begotten litter with sheep's trotters, to invigorate their heels, and Belinda gives her little Oroonoko brandy, to make him good for nothing but to look on, to contract his growth into a *petit* epitome of her *tres beau* Philander."

But, let it be remembered, that notwithstanding these extraordinary effects, all our devices cannot add one new species to the works of the creation ; in spite of art, our mules will all be barren ; nor can the most cunning projector produce one amphigenious

nious animal that will increase and multiply. There appears a distinct specific difference in all living creatures; the horse, the dog, the bear, the goat, however diversified by art or accident in size or figure, will ever discover something that appropriates to them those names or characters; and, above all other things, the peculiar appetites and powers of generation will prompt them to own and indicate their relation. "This," says Mr. Pye, "is, I conceive, the most undeniable argument that all dogs are of one original species; since every body knows that no deformity, disproportion, or dissimilitude can hinder any one of that name from courting, following, or accepting the other; nor their mongrel offspring from enjoying the common nature and faculties of the species."

But, digression apart, the North Country beagle is nimble and vigorous, and performs his business briskly; he pursues puss with the most impetuous eagerness, gives her no time to breathe or double, and, if the scent lies high, will easily demolish a leash, or two brace, before dinner.

All other kinds of hounds are now laid aside by those who affect to hunt in style, contrary to the doctrine of the following animated lines of Somerville:

A diff'rent hound for ev'ry diff'rent chace,
Select with judgment, nor the tim'rous hare
O'er match'd destroy, but leave that vile offence
To the mean murderous, coursing crew, intent
On blood and spoil; O blast their hopes, just Heaven!
And all their painful drudgeries repay,
With disappointment and severe remorse.

But the chace by the North Country beagle is too fierce, too short, and violent, nor is much success often to be expected: for though this kind of dogs are much in request among our younger gentry, who take out-running and out-riding their neighbours to be the best part of the sport; yet it would make one sick to be out with them in a cross morning, when the walk lies backward, or the scent low or falling.

There is another sort in great favour, because they eat but little: as the noses of these are tender and not far from the ground, they often make tollerable sport; but, without great care they are very apt to chaunt and chatter on any or no occasion; a rabbit, mouse, or weazle, will please them as well as lawful game. They seldom understand or perform their business with judgment or discretion.

The management of hounds may be considered as a regular system of education, from the time they are first taken into the kennel. If we expect sagacity in a hound when he is old, we must be mindful what instructions he receives from us in his youth; for as he is of all animals the most docile, he is also most liable to bad habits. A diversity of character, constitution, and disposition, is to be observed among them; which to be made the most of, must be carefully attended to, and differently treated.

That you may not accuse me of proxility, give me leave to assure you that I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

ACASTUS.

P. S. With regard to the management of the litters, the sportsman must be left to his discretion;

tion: but it is certain that a race may be produced, which, by running with less speed, will surer and sooner arrive at the end; a race that carry with them a good share of the nose and steadiness of the deep curtails, the vigour and activity of the chackling beagle, the strength and roughness of the right buck hound, and the tuneful voices which are a compound of all.

RULES *and* ORDERS *of the* JOCKEY CLUB.

(Concluded from page 147.)

The Stewards to appoint a Person to examine the age of young Horses, &c.

THAT the stewards of the Jockey Club shall appoint some proper person to examine every colt or filly, being of the age of two, three, or four years, at the ending-post, immediately after running the first time any colt or filly shall start for any plate, match, sweepstakes, or subscription at Newmarket; and the said appointed person is to sign a certificate of such examination, and his opinion thereupon, which certificate is to be hung up before eight o'clock the evening of the said day of running, in the coffee-house at Newmarket.—But for all plates, matches subscriptions, or sweepstakes, where the colt or filly is required to be shewn before running, the examination, as above-mentioned, shall be made at the time of shewing them, and the certificate of the person appointed shall immediately, in like manner, be fixed up in the coffee-room at Newmarket.

Time of Starting, and Forfeit on Neglect, &c.

That the hours of starting shall be fixed up in the coffee-house by eight o'clock in the evening preceding the day of running; and it is expected that every groom shall start punctually at the time appointed; and every groom failing so to do, shall forfeit five guineas each time to the Jockey Club. It is also expected that every groom will attend to the regulations and orders which the stewards of the Jockey Club may give relative to the preservation of the course and exercise ground.

None to borrow Horses, &c. for Trials, without entering them in the Book, except Confederates.

That no person do borrow or hire any horse, &c. not belonging to his avowed confederate, to run in a private trial; without entering the name of such horse, before the trial shall be run, in the book appointed to be kept for that purpose, in the coffee-room at Newmarket; and no persons to be deemed confederates, who do not subscribe this article as such.

Disputes how to be determined.

That all disputes relative to racing at Newmarket shall, for the future be determined by the three stewards, and two referees, to be chosen by the parties concerned. If there should be only two stewards present, they are to fix upon a third person in lieu of the absent steward.

When the Judge cannot decide a Sweepstakes, or Subscription, the two first horses to run over again.

That if for any sweepstakes or subscription the first two horses shall

shall come in so near together, that the judge shall not be able to decide which won, those two horses shall run for such prize over again, after the last match on the same day; the other horses which started for such sweepstakes or subscription, shall be deemed losers, and entitled to their respective places, as if the race had been finally determined the first time.

Single and double Bets.

That all bets determined by one event shall be subject (as before agreed) to any compromise made by the principals, and paid in proportion to such compromise; but that all double bets shall, for the future, (on account of the frequent disputes which have arisen) be considered as play or pay bets.

The weight of eight stone, seven pounds, when not specified; and when weight is given, the highest eight stone seven pounds.

When any match or sweepstakes shall be made, and no particular weight specified, the horses, &c. shall carry eight-stone seven pounds each. And if any weight is given, the highest weight is, by this resolution, fixed at eight stone seven pounds.

Horses engaged on the Day of Entrance, for any Plate, &c. when to enter.

No horse that is matched to run on the day of entrance, for any plate, &c. shall be obliged to shew and enter at the hour appointed, but shall shew and enter within an hour after his engagements are over, provided such horse, &c. be named at the usual time of entrance, which is to be between the hours of eleven and one, for all plates, subscriptions, and sweepstakes, where any entrance is required, and no other particular time specified.

Bets between any two Horses, &c. which shall become the property of the same Person are void.

That all bets depending between any two horses, either in match or sweepstakes, are null and void, if those horses become the property of one and the same person, or his avowed confederate, subsequent to the bets being made.

How to challenge for the Cup.

That the cup to be challenged for on the Monday in the first Spring Meeting. and the horses named for it declared at six o'clock on the Saturday evening of the said meeting.

How to challenge for the Whip.

That the whip be challenged for on the Monday or Tuesday in the Second Spring, or Second October Meeting, and the acceptance signified, or the whip resigned, before the end of the same meeting.

If challenged for, and accepted in the spring, to be run for on the Thursday in the Second October Meeting following; and if in the October, on the Thursday in the Second Spring Meeting, B. C. weight 10st. and to stake 200gs, each.

Five per Cent saved by declaring Forfeit before Eight the preceding Evening.

That after April 14, 1777. the proprietor of any horse, &c. engaged in match or sweepstakes, who shall declare his intention of

of not *starting*, before eight o'clock on the evening preceding the engagement, to the keeper of the match-book, or either of the stewards, shall be entitled to five *per cent.* and no more of the forfeit.

The not Staking, a Disqualification in future Races.

That after the first of June, 1779, no person shall start a horse for any match, sweepstakes or subscription; such person not having paid his stake of the value of twenty-five pounds or upwards, due to the winner of any former race wherein he was engaged, provided any of the parties concerned shall object to his starting, and notify his dissent to the clerk of the course, one hour before the time appointed for starting.

Engaging Trial Ground.

That the ground shall not be engaged for trials by the proprietors of any stable of running horses, more than two days in the same week.

N. B. *At a Meeting of the* JOCKEY CLUB, *at the Star and Garter, Pall Mall, on the 3d of June,* 1792, IT WAS RESOLVED,

1. That when any match is made, in which *crossing* and *jostling* is not mentioned, they shall be understood to be barred.

2d. That when any match or sweepstakes is made, in which no course is mentioned, it shall be understood to be the course usually run by horses of the same age as these engaged, viz.—If yearlings, the yearling course; if two years old, the two years old course; if three years old, Rowley's Mile; if four years old, Ditch in; if five years old, or upwards, Beacon Course. And in case the horses matched shall be of different ages, the course to be settled by the age of the youngest.

The BOXING SCHOOL.

A DIALOGUE.

MEND—A. If you wish to become a pupil of mine, you may rely upon my doing you justice.

Pupil. What are your terms?

Mend—a. Three guineas entrance, and a crown a lesson.

Pupil. Cheap enough!—But I have my doubts whether you will ever be able to make a proficient of me in your science.

Mend—a. Why not?—You are strong, stout, and muscular.

Pupil. True.

Mend—a. And you appear to have activity.

Pupil. All this I am ready to allow; but there is another requisite which I fear I shall not be able to acquire.

Mend—a. Judgment, I suppose you mean?

Pupil. No.—If that only were wanting, I could obtain it from you.——But—I am ashamed to acknowledge it.—I assure you, Sir, that——robust and powerful as I am—my heart lies in the wrong place.

Mend—a. You mean that you are a coward?

Pupil. Certainly, I do.—I have no inconsiderable share of impudence, when I think I can exercise it with impunity; but I am sometimes compelled to yield to the chastisement which my insulting tongue has drawn upon me.

Mend—a. You are a perfect Bobadil, I suppose?

Pupil. I believe I am related to him:—I think, indeed, I am of the

the blood of the Bobadils.—I can be as vociferous, loud, abusive, and vehement, as the most courageous man in the universe; and by my hectoring and blustering, I often strike a degree of terror into those who hear me boast of my almost miraculous feats.—But after all this swaggering, I sometimes suffer myself to be conducted by the nose out of the room by a little fellow of half my weight and inches.

Mend—a. A very flattering account you have given of yourself!—Then I am to understand that you came to me to learn *courage?*

Pupil. For that express purpose——or to learn how to get rid of my insolence; for between the two I am frequently led into the most disagreeable of situations. Had I no insolence, I should not irritate those who dare resent an insult, and might probably pass through life without having much occasion to call in the aid of courage.

Mend—a. [*taking his pupil by the nose and leading him out of the room*] Come to me three times a day, and regularly undergo this discipline, and I think your insolence will abate; but should strong symptoms of it remain, a treble salutation every day on the posteriors, by the foot of a boy, of about a dozen years of age, will help to bring them under.——If that fellow had a heart proportioned to his power what might he not atchieve!

A DIGEST *of the* LAWS *concerning* GAME.

[*Continued from page* 134.]

KEEPING greyhounds, &c. as well as using them is an offence against the game laws; and evidence *prima facie* of the purpose for which they are kept. This was determined in the case of *K. v. Hartly*, *E.* 22, *G.* 3. The Act of 5 *Ann*, *c.* 14. says If any person not qualified by the laws of this realm so to do, shall *keep* or *use* any greyhounds setting-dogs, hays, lurchers, tunnels, or any other engine to kill or destroy the game &c. he shall forfeit 5l.—Lord Mansfield said upon this trial, that the keeping a thing prohibited, being an offence under the act, it is necessarily *prima facie* evidence of keeping for the purpose aforesaid.

H. 8. *G. K. v. Til:r.* The defendant was convicted on the 5 *Anne*, *c.* 14, for keeping a lurcher to destroy game, not being qualified. It was excepted, that it was not shewn he had made use of the dog to destroy the game; and it may be he kept it only for a gentleman who was qualified, it being common to put out dogs in that manner.——By the court, The statute of 5 *Anne*, *c.* 14, is in the disjunctive *keep*, or *use;* so that the bare *keeping* a lurcher is an offence; and so it was determined in the case of *K. v. King*, *E.* 3. *G.* in the court of King's-bench, which was a conviction for keeping a gun: and it was not doubted by the court, whether the keeping was not enough to be shewn; but the only question they made, was, Whether a gun is such an engine as to be within that statute? And in that case, a difference was taken as to keeping a dog, which could only be *to destroy the game*, and the keeping a gun which a man might do for the defence of his house. The conviction was confirmed.——*Str.* 496.

T. 11, *G.* 2, *Reason v. Lisle.* On an action upon the statute, the plain-

plaintiff declared that the defendant did keep and use *a dog* to destroy the game. It was objected, that he ought to have expressed what sort of dog? for it might possibly be a mastiff, or a lap-dog which might happen to kill game; and this being a penal law shall not be extended by equity. The court was of this opinion, and judgment was arrested. *Comyns* 576.

E. 4, *G. Marriot v. Shaw.* The defendant was convicted, that *on such a day*, he kept and used a greyhound to kill and destroy the game at such a place; that on the same day he kept and used a greyhound to kill and destroy the game at another place; and so at a third place, and killed several hares, at the said several places.—By the court. As this was all done the same day, it constitutes but one offence; for the statute of 5 *Anne*, c. 14, dose not give 5l. for every hare; it only says, If any unqualified person shall keep or use any greyhound, and the like to kill or destroy the game he shall forfeit 5l. *Comyns* 274.

With respect to *other engines*, as mentioned in the said act of 5 *Anne*, *c.* 14, the following case will be sufficiently illustrative.—*T.* 11, *G.* 2, *K. v. Gardiner.* The defendant was convicted by a justice of the peace, for unlawfully having and keeping a gun, being an engine or instrument for destroying the game, contrary to the statute of 5 *Anne*, c. 14. It was moved to quash this conviction; and it was urged that this is no sufficient charge within this act, or any other of the laws relating to the game, for it is not said that the defendant used the gun for the destruction of game, and the gun is not an instrument so far appropriated to killing game, as that it is criminal for a person to have one in his custody only, and it would have been as well, if it had been said that the defendant had in his custody a *cane*, for the destruction of the game, which may possibly be used for that purpose. The only offences intended to be prevented by the act, are the keeping of engines appropriated to, and which can only be used in the destruction of game. A gun is an engine not only for killing the game, but for the defence of a man's house. And the whole court were clearly of opinion, that this conviction is not good; For, said they, if the statute is to be construed so largely as to extend to the bare having of any instrument that may possibly be used in destroying game, it will be attended with very great inconveniences, there being scarce any, though ever so useful, but what may be applied to that purpose: and though a gun may be used in destroying game, and then certainly falls within the words of the act; yet as it is an instrument proper, and often necessary to be kept and used for other purposes, as the killing of noxious vermin, and such like, it is not the having a gun, without applying it to the destruction of game, that is prohibited by the act: but it is otherwise of lurchers, hare-pipes, and such like, which are peculiarly fitted or disposed for killing game. The bare keeping of these for the purpose of killing game, is sufficient to convict an offender; and it will be incumbent upon the defendant himself to prove, that he kept them for other purposes. The conviction therefore was quashed. 2 *Sess. Cas.* 204.—*Str.* 1098.

Lawyers as well as doctors, sometimes

times disagree, as will appear by the following case. *T.* 27. *G.* 3. *K. v. Thomson.* This was a conviction on 5 *Anne c.* 14, *s.* 4, stating the information on the 8th December, 1786, the appearance of the Defendant on the 9th, after being summoned, and the plea of *not guilty*, and their proceeding as follows: "Nevertheless, on the said 9th day of December, in the year aforesaid, at &c. one credible witness, to wit, Richard Taylor, of, &c. cometh before me the said justice, and before me the same justice, upon his oath, &c. saith, that the defendant on the 7th of Dec. aforesaid, at &c. [negativing the qualifications of 22 and 23 C. 2. c. 25. s. 3.] *did keep and use a gun to kill and destroy the game;* and thereupon the said defendant, &c. before me, the same justice, by the oath of one credible witness aforesaid, according to the form of the statute aforesaid, is convicted, and for his offence aforesaid, hath forfeited 5l. to be distributed, &c.

Cockell objected, that it did not appear upon the conviction, of what the defendant had beeen convicted: it only said, "Thereupon the defendant on, &c. before me the same justice, by the oath of one credible witness, according to the form of the satute, is convicted, and for his offence hath forfeited, &c." This is only a conclusion of law, and not an adjudication of the justice. There is nothing to connect it with that which precedes it:—such as that "he is convicted of the premises." or "in manner and form aforesaid."

Chambre, in support of the conviction, did not dispute the general rule, that it was necessary to state the evidence, particularly in a conviction, but insisted, that, in the present case, the evidence was sufficiently stated, being expressly stated that the defendant *kept and used the gun to kill and destroy the game:* and that this form of conviction has been almost universally used on similar occasions.

Ashurst, J. If this were a *new case*, I should most undoubtedly be of opinion that this conviction could not be supported, because, I think the evidence should be set forth particularly, that we may judge whether the justice has convicted upon proper evidence.—The fact of keeping or using the gun for the purpose of destroying the game should appear; but is is only stated here, that the defendant kept and used, &c. which the result of his evidence. But as the precedents are usually in this form, and as the conviction in *K. v. Hartley*, was similar to the present, it is better to support this conviction, than by *quashing it to overturn all former precedents.*

Buller, J. If this precedent had never been adopted, I should have been of opinion, that the evidence should have been fully set forth; but after so many convictions have been *made in the same form*, it would be dangerous to quash the present. The distinction taken in *K. v. Filer* is good law. It is not an offence to *keep* or *use* a gun, unless it be *kept or used for the purpose of killing the game.* But it is here stated by the evidence "that the defendant did keep and use a gun to kill and destroy the game."

Grose, J. I cannot give my consent to support this conviction. The justice should return particularly all the facts, and the conclusion in the conviction; first, the information, the summons, the appearance, or the defendant's default in not appearing, that the information was read to the defendant,

fendant, that he was asked what he had to plead, the whole of the evidence particularly, and the adjudication. The witness should swear to the *facts*, and not to the *law:* and in this case it is almost incredible that the witness should have sworn in the manner in which this evidence is set out; the justice should not have received it, if it were offered in this general way, but should have questioned the witness as to the manner in which this gun was kept, for what purpose it was used, and what particular kind of game he killed, or attempted to kill. All these particulars should have been specially set forth, in order that we might judge whether they constituted an offence within the act. Here the witness swore to the law, namely, that the defendant *kept and used a gun to kill and destroy the game.* Though this conviction *cannot be quashed*, because my brothers have given their opinion in support of it, yet I did not chuse that this question should pass *sub silentio*, especially, as this declaration of my opinion may have the effect of inducing justices in future to state the whole matter upon the record.

There was another doubt entertained by the court, namely, whether it sufficiently appeared, that the evidence was given in the defendant's presence? — But it was over-ruled.——Conviction affirmed. *Durnf. and East.* 11, 18.

Description of a BULL-FEAST *at* MADRID.

From Townsend's Journey through Spain, lately published.

THE amphitheatre where the bull-feast is exhibited is three hundred and thirty feet in diameter, and the arena two hundred and twenty-five. It is said to contain fifteen thousand spectators; but I doubt the truth of this assertion.

The feast is presided by a magistrate, attended by his two alguazils, to regulate the whole, and to preserve order in the assembly.

At the appointed moment (in the morning) immediately on a signal from the magistrate, two folding doors fly open, and a bull rushes furiously into the arena; but upon seeing the assembled multitude, he makes a pause, and looks round, as if seeking some object on which to spend his rage. Opposed to him he sees a picador mounted on his horse, armed with a lance, and coming on to meet him. As they draw near they stop, then move a few inches, surveying their antagonist with fixed attention, each in his turn advancing slowly, as if doubtful what part to take; till at length the bull stooping with his head, and collecting all his strength, shuts his eyes, and with impetuosity rushes on his adversary.——The picador, calm and recollected fixing himself firmly in his seat, and holding the lance under his right arm, directs the point of it to the shoulder of the raging animal, and turns him aside; but sometimes he is not able to accomplish this.

One bull rushed upon the lance, and rising almost upright upon his haunches, broke it to shivers; then with his forehead, as with a battering-ram, he smote the picador on the breast, beat him down and overthrew the horse.——Instantly the chulos, active young men, with little cloaks or banners, attracted his attention, and gave the horseman on opportunity to escape. When he was retired, a se-

a second picador, armed like the former, offered battle to the bull. Flushed with conquest, the furious beast sprung forward, but being with dexterity diverted by the lance, he returned to the charge before the horse could face about, and fixing his horn between the thighs, tossed him in the air, and overthrew the rider. The chulos again appeared, and the man escaped, being relieved by the first picador, who had again entered the arena, mounted on a fresh horse. To this animal the first attack was fatal, for the bull avoiding, by a sudden turn, the lance, pierced the chest, and struck him to the heart.

Sometimes the bull tears open the belly of the horse, the rider is thrown upon his back, and the poor wounded creature runs about with his bowels trailing on the ground. In one morning I saw thirteen horses killed; but sometimes there are many more. These animals have so much spirit, that the rider can make them face the bull even when they have received their mortal wound.

When the bull, finding his antagonist constantly remounted, will no longer make battle, the banderilleros, or chulos are let loose upon him. These are eight young men, each with a bundle of banderillas, or little arrows, in his hand, which he is to fix into the neck of the bull; not however attacking him from behind, but meeting him in front. For this purpose they provoke him to attack them, and when he is preparing to take them on his horn, at the very moment that he makes a little stop, and shuts his eyes, they fix their banderillas and escape. If they cannot bring him to this point, they present the moleta, or little scarlet banner, always carried in the left hand, and provoking him to push at that, pass by him. When he turns quick upon them, they place their confidence in flight; and to amuse him they let fall their moleta.—— This very often is sufficient; he stops to smell at it, then tramples it under foot; but sometimes with his eye fixed upon the man who let it fall, he follows with such velocity, that the banderillero can scarcely leap over the fence, before he is overtaken by the bull. I have seen bulls clear this fence almost at the same instant with the man, although it is near six feet high. Beyond this fence there is another, at the distance of about five feet, which is considerably higher, to protect the spectators, who are seated immediately behind it; yet, I have been credibly informed that bulls have sometimes leaped with such amazing force, as to clear both these fences, and fall among the benches.

When he has made battle for about twenty minutes, his time is come, and he must die. This certainly is the most interesting moment, and affords the best subject for a picture. The matador appears, and silent expectation is visible in every countenance; with the left hand he holds the moleta, in his right hand the sword.—— During the combat he has been studying the character of the bull, and watching all his motions: if this animal was claro, that is impetuous and without disguise, the matador draws nigh with confidence, certain of a speedy victory; but if he was cautious, circumspect, and crafty, if he was cool and recollected, slow in forming his resolutions, but quick in their execution, he is called obscuro, and before him even a veteran would tremble. The matador draws nigh, views him with a fixed attention, and

and endeavours to provoke him but in vain; or having provoked him, makes his lunge, but is eluded by the watchful animal, who instantly becomes assailant, and the champion flies; he flies but looks back upon the bull, that he may know how to regulate his flight. One of these, called Pepillo, was so active, and possessed such recollection, that when pursued and near the barrier, at the very instant when the furious animal had closed his eyes to toss him, he put his foot between the horns, and with this borrowed motion, cleared the fence, and came down upon his feet.

If the matador is an adept at his profession, and calm, he continues to irritate the bull, and the furious animal rushes blindly on the well directed point.

The part first aimed at is the cerebellum, or that part of the spinal marrow which is contiguous to it, and the sword enters between the vertebræ, or where the last of these is united to the head. With this blow the creature staggers, and without losing one drop of blood, falls lifeless to the ground. If this stroke is not practicable, the sword is directed to the heart, and death, although speedy, is not quite so sudden. Sometimes it happens, even when Costillaris holds the sword, that he has not found the vital part. I saw him bury the weapon up to the very hilt; but as the point did not penetrate the thorax, it only glanced along the ribs, and after a few minutes was shaken out by the frantic animal. One day he missed his aim, and the bull received him on his horns: he was twice tossed before he could be delivered, but he was not much hurt; yet his honour had received a stain, till, on measuring the horns, after the animal was dead, he shewed the spectators that the horn by which he suffered was two inches longer than the other. Upon this discovery, he received loud applause. It is wonderful that this accident does not often happen, considering the length of the horns, which in some bulls, from point to point, is near five feet.—I never saw such horns in England.

When the bull has at any time cleared the arena, he tears up the ground with fury; and when he has killed a horse, if unmolested by the chulos, he tramples indignant on his enemy.

The moment the poor creature falls at the feet of the matador, the trumpets sound, and three mules enter to drag him off.

The bull-feasts are every week, frequently twice in the week during the summer; and each day six victims suffer in the morning, and twelve in the evening.

Formerly they used high bred horses and lost few of them; but since they have adopted a different system, many are killed at every bull-feast. It happened once that sixty horses perished in one day. For these they give upon the average, only three pounds sterling; whereas the bulls are reckoned at eight pounds each. The stated expences are enormous; but I have my accounts from the best authority:

	£	s.	d.
The alguazils, the guards, and attendants, cost per day, in sterling - - - - - -	27	15	0
The two matadors in chief -	30	0	0
The two inferior matadors -	14	0	0
The eight banderilleros, at 3l. each - - - - - - - -	24	0	0

The

	£	s.	d.
The two picadors - - -	27	0	0
If more are required, each receives for the morning 6l. for the evening 7l. 10s:			
The mules, drivers, and other expences - - - - - -	18	12	0
The 18 bulls, suppose at 8l.	144	0	0
Suppose 17 horses, at 3l. -	51	0	0
	£336	7	0

The priest who attends to administer the sacrament, receives no pay.

To compensate for this expence, and to yield a balance in favour of the general hospital, to instance only one day, July 3, 1786, the receipts were as follow:

	£	s.	d.
Collected for the seats, and for people to sell water - -	605	13	6
Received for the 18 dead bulls	70	4	0
Received for 17 horse-skins -	6	14	6
	£682	12	0

The week following, the receipts were more than eleven hundred pounds: but the average may be fairly stated at seven hundred pounds a day for the service of the general hospital at Madrid.

The price of admission differs considerably, according as you are covered or exposed, in the sun or in the shade. A box for the day, which may conveniently accommodate eight or ten people in the shade, will cost 3l. 12s. but in the sun, 1l. 16s. and between both 2l. 8s.

Fashionable people take a box.—A seat, if covered, in the shade, and on the front bench, costs 7s. 3d. for the day; but a back seat in these covered benches, on the sunny side of the theatre, is only three shillings. The cheapest seat for the day, exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, to rain, if it should rain, and to the overwhelming heat of the summer's sun, is something more than 1s. 2d.

The fondness of the Spaniards for this diversion is scarcely to be conceived. Men, women, and children, rich and poor, all give the preference to it beyond all other public spectacles; and, for my own part, I am ready to confess, that the keenest sportsman cannot be less attentive to his own danger, or to the sufferings of the game he is pursuing, than I was to the sufferings of the bull, or to the danger of those by whom he was attacked; nay, so inattentive was I to my own danger, that, although by a shivering I knew that I was taking cold, I had not resolution to retire.

History *of* Boxing.

(Continued from page 83.)

SLACK.

NEXT to Broughton, Slack demands our notice: he measured five feet eight inches and a half, and his weight was between thirteen and fourteen stone. He was remarkably compact in his make, superior to most men in strength, and of wonderful bottom. Suited to the prevailing mode of fighting in his time, few were able to contend with him, when he was resolved on victory. He had not much method in his striking, and seldom fought a battle on a previously concerted plan. He exceeded all others in the force of his blows, whence a *Slack* was a term commonly used to signify a blow given with great force.

His attitude was upright, the legs very little separated, his right

right hand on or near the pit of the stomach, and his left placed at a small distance from his body before his mouth. In this position we cannot discern much art; and had he possessed bottom only in common with other pugilists, he never could have been victorious; but his clay seemed to be formed of a different mould, and resisted the strongest impressions.

He resolutely disputed every inch of ground, and so much did he dispise shifting, that he has optionally received a knock-down blow, rather than relinquish his original situation. Though Mendoza claims the honour of inventing the *chopper*, (a blow struck on the face with the back of the hand), Slack frequently used it in his time, and frequently with success in giving the return: bringing his fist to his breast, and projecting his elbow, he threw off a blow, and instantly describing part of a circle, the centre of which was the elbow, he unexpectedly struck his antagonist in the face with the back of his hand. This mode was completely his own, but has since been adopted by many. Mendoza, it must be confessed, revived and improved it. Slack's victory over Broughton was the greatest honour he acquired, and we should be as blind as Fortune proved herself in the decision of that combat, were we on that account to yield him the palm. Broughton's science and repeated trials, in which he overcame the bravest and most powerful champions of his time, even those who had vanquished Slack, must give him the first situation, and it cannot be thought an act of injustice to the celebrated boxer, whose memoirs we are now giving, to place him after so great a man.

HUNT.

Though a small man, Hunt possessed more reputation than any pugilist of the three different periods. Not exceeding nine stone, and only five feet four inches and a half in height, he has frequently fought with men of twice his weight.——When he boxed, it was generally a trial of skill with strength. He had more difficulties to surmount than any other, for he was constantly overmatched. Of the few instances of *shifting*,* that occurred in his time, he is the most singular, for he conquered the strongest men by his admirable art, and even stood up to some in a *manly* way.

Though he might have been allowed to drop, when strength so much beyond his own opposed him, he seldom fell without a blow. He never confined himself to one attitude, for he found he could more effectually confuse his adversary by changing his guard, which he continually did.

Some peculiarities which he used with success deserve our notice; he appeared patiently to wait the approach of a blow, which, if aimed at his body, he avoided by stepping aside, and then took an opportunity of *winding* his man, who was driven forward by his own force; if directed at his head, he stooped, and letting his opponent's arms

* Shifting is running from your adversary, whenever he attempts to strike you, or to come near you, or when you have struck him, and is done with a view of tiring him out. It is rarely practised by good boxers, unless they are fighting with a man so much superior to them in strength, that they find it necessary to fatigue him and exhaust his patience, in order that they may reduce his chance of success to a level with their own.

pass

pass over him, rushed within his guard, and generally planted a successful blow in the body. He was so famous for these practices, that his antagonists usually fought on the defensive: this was a great advantage to Hunt, because by this means he became the assailant, and was not pressed by superior power.

PUGILISTS OF THE SECOND PERIOD.

The last three pugilists, whose memoirs we have concisely given, were remarkable in very different lines: the first was famous for science, the second for bottom, and the third for activity. The history of Taylor, Stevenson, and many others, equally eminent in the same class, might have been given; but as accounts of this nature cannot admit of much variety, such only have been noticed as most materially differed from each other. We now come to the second or middle state of boxing, in which we propose to adopt a similar plan.

CORCORAN.

This pugilist stands first as a fair fighter. His blows were all straight, and planted with astonishing force. He never shifted nor fell, unless accidentally, without being struck. His guard was somewhat injudicious, his arms not being sufficiently extended, and his body too upright.

He exceeded most men in the power of using both hands, and though he has been blamed as a slow fighter, he had the merit of striking with certainty, for he always reserved himself to take advantage of his adversary's opens.

Unfortunate in the event of his contests, he had not much reason to triumph, even when victorious; for engaging with powerful pugilists, and meeting them in a manly way, he seldom escaped a very severe drubbing.

SELLERS.

Though Sellers was stronger and had more art than Corcoran, he did not strike with equal vigour. He was celebrated for rallying, or recovering himself, when closely pressed. This he effected by a stratagem practised long before, but not frequently used till he revived it. When he found it impossible any longer to stand an assault, he fell on one of his knees, and thus evaded the disgrace of a knock-down blow. He was the more censurable for this practice, as he rarely encountered his superior in strength. He was very successful in striking his adversary as he himself dropped, and this has more than once terminated a battle in his favour.

The following anecdote is related of Sellers, by some of the fighting men of his time: The neglect of his friends in not backing him against Johnson, when this celebrated pugilist first came into notice, so affected him with grief, that it absolutely occasioned his death. We will not, however be answerable for the truth of this report.

OLIVER,

COMMONLY CALLED DEATH.

Though the real name of this boxer is Oliver, he is more generally known by that of Death. He was once a favourite with Broughton, and formerly won many battles. He was well made, but light (we speak of him when in the full possession of his powers for he is still living) His utmost weight was between eleven

eleven and twelve stone; but his activity amply compensated for any deficiency in strength. He has fought more battles than any man in England, and won a great number of them.

Death had at one time as much reputation in London as any pugilist could desire, and not one of his own weight would dare to meet him. But he imprudently engaged with his superiors in force, and the utmost activity and skill united, could hardly bring him through.

He is the first instance, at the period we now allude to, of a small boxer boldly facing an enemy much larger than himself; and though he has been frequently over-matched, he has often conquered. One of Johnson's first battles was with him; but Death unable to sustain so unequal a contest, was soon compelled to give in, for Johnson even at that time, went far beyond him in displaying the requisites of a pugilist.

The sparring of this pugilist, which was thought excellent some years ago, is now equalled by that of almost any pupil of either Humphreys or Mendoza; which tends to prove that the old was not equal to the modern school.

PUGILISTS OF THE THIRD PERIOD.

JOHNSON.

Among the moderns, Johnson is the most celebrated as a pugilist. His strength, science and bottom, give him a rank superior to all others; but his uncommon judgment is his greatest excellence. He has never yet engaged, without previously studying not only the powers and manner of fighting, but also the constitution and disposition of his adversary. This knowledge he always converts to his advantage; not by any unfair manoeuvres or abusive conduct, but by an almost unerring sagacity. If his opponent be cool, he himself is cooler: if warm he makes him still more so by taking every justifiable measure to irritate him. It is worth the care of a sagacious amateur, to trace one by one the various battles that Johnson has won. From the first to his memorable victory over Perrins, each furnishes us with new improvements, not acquired by scholastic attention or a servile imitation of others, but by his own originality of invention.

A panegyric on the mental faculties of a boxer may appear ridiculous to the inconsiderate, but the natural powers of Johnson's mind, uncultivated by education, are very great, and were they polished and enlarged by study, might be directed with success to the attainment of any difficulties. Unlike most other boxers, who seldom attend to rules for their guidance in a combat, till they find themselves on the stage, he regularly forms, long before, a system of conduct most adapted to himself, and contrary to the interest of his enemy; and to effect this, he calmly balances the respective abilities and tempers of each—a strong proof of judgment, and which his own reflection first suggested to him.

His height is about five feet eight inches and a half, and his weight about thirteen stone six pounds; he has little shew in his cloaths, but strips very large. He is round about the shoulders and breast, and his chief force is centered in the loins, which are remarkably strong. His position seems more calculated for defence than assault: but when the body is strong enough for its support,

it is equally capable of both. The face appears to be peculiarly his mark, and his great object is the blinding his adversary, in which he frequently succeeds. He desists a long time in a battle from acting offensively, with this design, that he may be more intimately acquainted with his enemy's manner, and fatigue him.

He avoids the fiercest attacks by the safety of his guard, which protects the body in an uncommon degree, while the arms thrown before cover the head.

His guard consists of his legs placed square, and his arms held in almost a semi-circular direction before his head. His motion is very judicious, he never retreats, but dances round his man with a rapidity, which generally confuses him. He gives the return quicker than any other pugilist, Mendoza excepted, and has confounded many by advancing his open hand immediately before the face of his antagonist: this practice dazzles the sight, and gives an opportunity of planting a blow in the body.

Johnson's grand principle in fighting, is never idly to expose himself to danger, nor hazard any thing which can be obtained with certainty. Acting always upon this principle, he has, at the conclusion of several battles, been in nearly as good condition as at the beginning; for though assured of conquest when first setting-to, his prudence leads him to protract an engagement, which he perhaps could not speedily terminate, unless he endangered himself: he therefore usually acts on the defensive, and never strikes, but when confident of success. Till his contest with Ryan, he never met a man who had even a chance of beating him. One pugilist may be superior in strength, another in science, and a third may possess more bottom than Johnson, but in him are more fully combined the various requisites that form a complete boxer.

The following anecdote is well known: During the whole time of the battle of Odiham, when Johnson seconded Humphreys, he was abusing Mendoza, and looking him in the face, in order to take away his attention from his adversary; and even at one critical period of the combat, when Humphreys's loins where exposed, and Mendoza was about striking into his kidneys, a stroke which must have terminated the battle, he stepped in between them and stop ed the blow: an action, for which Broughton said, he would, in *his* time, have been kicked off the stage.—Johnson's character, in private life, is respectable.

PERRINS.

Perrins, only victorious in the part of the country where he lived, for he was never matched in London, the residence of most fighting men, little can be said of him, prior to his contest with Johnson. He won many battles with ease, and thought himself superior to every man in England. This was evident from his advertisement in the public papers, which challenged any boxer to meet him for five hundred guineas.

Perrins is nearly gigantic in height and weight, with force adapted to his form, and admirable activity. An account of the battle between him and Johnson will convey a perfect idea of him. In this engagement strength was opposed to skill, and all the admirers of manhood and science were warmly interested in the decision,

decision. When stripped, the difference in nerve between them was wonderful; and Johnson's friends, who, but a short time before, assured themselves of success, trembled for the event.

We may safely declare, there was never so great a disparity in size between the two pugilists matched against each other, and yet the smaller was a large man.

In setting-to, great caution was shewn on both sides, and four minutes elapsed before a blow was even attempted.—Johnson, after baffling his adversary's attack, gave the first blow, and Perrins fell. The three next rounds terminated also in Johnson's favour, who confused his antagonist by dancing round him, and occasionally planting an unexpected blow. Perrins, irritated by this conduct, threw off the caution he shewed in the beginning; followed him with vast resolution, appeared to hold his manoeuvres in contempt, and at last put in a successful blow, that turned the contest in his favour. One of Johnson's eyes was quite closed, and his ribs very much beaten. Johnson therefore fought with more cunning, and, after skilfully parrying a violent attack of Perrins, suddenly darted forward, and struck him a severe blow in the face, which laid his nose entirely open. This was immediately followed by a second, under the left eye, and Perrins was at length so perplexed by rapid movements and unexpected assaults, that he had evidently the worst of the battle in every future round, and the odds, which were once with him, turned at least ten to one on Johnson.

About the tenth round Johnson's strength seemed to decline, for he fell without a blow. Perrins therefore claimed the victory, but on appealing to the umpires, they decided it allowable to fall without a blow, as the articles were not specifically against that conduct.

Perrins in his turn, lost much of his strength, and attempted to imitate his antagonist's mode of fighting, with which he was completely unacquainted. He fought low, and chopped at Johnson's face, but this effott weakened him still more, while it hurt his opponent but little, who appeared to gain new vigour. Perrins, in aiming several blows, at last fell from weakness, when his adversary dropping at the same time struck him in the face. and afterwards hit him whenever he tried, till a dreadful blow in the centre of his face, which was before very much cut, compelled Perrins to give in.

The battle lasted an hour and fourteen minutes: and fifty thousand pounds, it is thought, were won on the event of it.

(To be continued.)

The GAME *of* MATRIMONY.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

MATRIMONY is a game which you have not yet noticed in your agreeable miscellany, though I know not a game on the cards in which the engaging parties require more instruction and advice. A greater mathematician than either Hoyle or Du Moivre, would find it difficult to calculate the odds in the various stages and situations of that enterprize. If every adventurer in that species of hazard was to declare the truth, we should find, I fear, that very few indeed have played the fair game. Much *finessing* is used, and many

a *foul*

a *foul card* played, to gain a *point* on either side; and both the players are frequently culpable for persevering too eagerly in their *odd tricks*.

In this game, however, there can be no *revoking*, without ecclesiastical permissions, in consequence of which, the parties often keep up a *see-saw* to the end of the game, which terminates only with the life of one of the adventurers; the survivor being than pronounced the winner.

In this kind of game, gentlemen, I have unfortunately engaged; but according to the established laws for the regulation of it, counsel, learned in the statutes of the four kings, inform me that I have *not* lost, for the game cannot be played out.

I staked my fortune, (which is considerable) together with my person, against the fortune and person of a certain individual, named Conyers, and we both sat off immediately to execute the preliminaries of the game, at Gretna Green. To adopt a more familier style, the consolidating parson of that Green, with great dexterity and address, performed a holy ceremony, and converted my name into that of Conyers. My husband, who foolishly imagines he has cheated me of my fortune and liberty, pretends to be a gentleman of distinction, and condescends to be very loving and affectionate. He is also very gallant, and says it is much more agreeable to run away *with* a lady, than to run away *from* her: but, if my information is true, I shall embrace the earliest opportunity of *running away from him*.

Soon after the cementing ceremony had taken place, I received information that my enamoured spouse had been frequently seen upon the northern road, and, as had been suspected, upon a similar kind of business. I was induced to give credit to this report, from having observed a remarkable intimacy between the reverend master of the ceremonies at Gretna Green, and my smirking lord and master.

These reports, and many intimations to the same effect, astonished and alarmed me; and I consequently became inquisitive with regard to the facts which had been advanced against my connubial partner. I received unequivocal intelligence that his nuptial solemnities are so frequent, that he pays for them by the year; and that I am one of the eleven wives which have been tacked to him in the course of eighteen months.

Under these circumstances, gentlemen, I beg leave to appeal to you, and doubt not but you will be of opinion—that the transaction, on my husband's part, will fall under the title of cheating. An eleventh share of a husband is not answerable to his engagements, or my expectations; and, as the contract is of course dissolved, I am certainly the legal proprietor of my own person and property. If you think otherwise, gentleman, you will much oblige me by declaring your opinion in your next Nnmber, with your reasons at large. If the favour requested is more than you are inclined to grant, I hope you will pardon the presumption of

Your most humble servant,

SOPHIA.

P. S. If your court cannot make a decree in this cause, I must have recourse to the marking irons in the *Maison de la Force*; or, *Kirby's New Hotel*.

TABLE.

Shewing what WEIGHTS Horses are to carry, that run for GIVE-AND-TAKE PLATES, from Twelve to Fifteen Hands high; Fourteen hands carrying Nine Stone.

	St.	lb.	oz.
TWELVE HANDS - - - - - -	5	0	0
And half a quarter of an inch - - -	5	0	14
And a quarter - - - - - - - -	5	1	12
A quarter and half a quarter - - - -	5	2	10
Half an inch - - - - - - - -	5	3	8
Half an inch and half a quarter - - -	5	4	6
Three quarters of an inch - - - - - -	5	5	4
Three quarters and half a quarter - - -	5	6	2
One inch - - - - - - - - -	5	7	0
One inch and half a quarter - - - -	5	7	14
One inch and a quarter - - - - - -	5	8	12
One inch, a quarter, and half a quarter - -	5	9	10
One inch and a half - - - - - - -	5	10	8
One inch and a half, and half a quarter - -	5	11	6
One inch and three quarters - - - -	5	12	4
One inch, three quarters, and half a quarter -	5	13	2
Two inches - - - - - - -	6	0	0
Two inches and half a quarter - - - -	6	0	14
Two inches and a quarter - - - - -	6	1	12
Two inches, a quarter, and half a quarter - -	6	2	10
Two inches and a half - - - - - -	6	3	8
Two inches and a half, and half a quarter - -	6	4	6
Two inches and three quarters - - - -	6	5	4
Two inches, three quarters, and half a quarter -	6	6	2
Three inches - - - - - - - -	6	7	0
Three inches and half a quarter - - - -	6	7	14
Three inches and a quarter - - - -	6	8	12
Three inches, a quarter, and half a quarter -	6	9	10
Three inches and a half - - - - - -	6	10	8
Three inches, a half, and half a quarter - -	6	11	6
Three inches and three quarters - - - -	6	12	4
Three inches, three quarters, and half a quarter -	6	13	2
THIRTEEN HANDS - - - - - -	7	0	0
A half a quarter of an inch - - - -	7	0	14
And a quarter - - - - - - - -	7	1	12
A quarter and half a quarter - - - -	7	2	10
And half an inch - - - - - - -	7	3	8
Half an inch and half a quarter - - - -	7	4	6
Three quarters of an inch - - - - -	7	5	4
Three quarters and half a quarter - - -	7	6	2
One inch - - - - - - - - -	7	7	0
One inch and half a quarter - - - - -	7	7	14
One inch and a quarter - - - - - -	7	8	12
One inch, a quarter, and half a quarter - -	7	9	10
One inch and an half - - - - - -	7	10	8

One

	St.	lb.	oz.
One inch and a half, and half a quarter - -	7	11	6
One inch and three quarters - -	7	12	4
One inch, three quarters, and half a quarter -	7	13	2
Two inches - - - -	8	0	0
Two inches and half a quarter - -	8	0	14
Two inches and a quarter - - -	8	1	12
Two inches, a quarter, and half a quarter -	8	2	10
Two inches and a half - - -	8	3	8
Two inches and a half, and half a quarter -	8	4	6
Two inches and three quarters - -	8	5	4
Two inches, three quarters, and half a quarter -	8	6	2
Three inches - - - -	8	7	0
Three inches and half a quarter - -	8	7	14
Three inches and a quarter - - -	8	8	12
Three inches, a quarter, and half a quarter -	8	9	10
Three inches and a half - - -	8	10	8
Three inches and a half, aud half a quarter -	8	11	6
Three inches and three quarters - -	8	12	4
Three inches, three quarters, and half a quarter -	8	13	2
FOURTEEN HANDS. - - -	9	0	0
And half a quarter of an inch - -	9	0	14
And a quarter - - - -	9	1	12
A quarter and half a quarter - -	9	2	10
And half an inch - - -	9	3	8
Half an inch and half a quarter - -	9	4	6
And three quarters of an inch - -	9	5	4
Three quarters and half a quarter - -	9	6	2
One inch - - - -	9	7	0
One inch and half a quarter - - -	9	7	14
One inch and a quarter - - -	9	8	12
One inch, a quarter, and half a quarter -	9	9	10
One inch and a half - - -	9	10	8
One inch and a half, and half a quarter -	9	11	6
One inch and three quarters - - -	9	12	4
One inch, three quarters, and half a quarter -	9	13	2
Two inches - - - -	10	0	0
Two inches and half a quarter - -	10	0	14
Two inches and a quarter - - -	10	1	12
Two inches, a quarter, and half a quarter -	10	2	10
Two inches and a half - - -	10	3	8
Two inches and a half, and half a quarter -	10	4	6
Two inches and three quarters - -	10	5	4
Two inches, three quarters, and half a quarter -	10	6	2
Three inches - - - -	10	7	0
Three inches and half a quarter - -	10	7	14
Three inches and a quarter - -	10	8	12
Three inches, a quarter, and half a quarter -	10	9	10
Three inches and a half - - -	10	10	8
Three inches and a half, and half a quarter -	10	11	6
Three inches and three quarters - -	10	12	4
Three inches, three quarters, and half a quarter -	10	13	2
FIFTEEN HANDS - - -	11	0	0

ANECDOTE *respecting the late* RICHARD RIGBY, *Esq.*

THE early life and habits of Mr. Rigby, were not calculated to enforce œconomy: according to the fashionable or the foolish manners of the age, mortgages and money-lenders had made deep inroads on his paternal estate, which was originally respectable, before he had perfectly attained the age or art of properly enjoying it; and he might have lived to deplore his imprudence in abject dependance, had not the TURF, which contributed to diminish, afforded him an opportunity of redeeming his fortune.

The grandfather of the present Duke of Bedford had given great offence to the gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Litchfield, by an improper and unfair interference at their races; and as it was by no means safe or easy, effectually to punish a man fortified by rank, privelege and wealth, they at last determined to bestow on this illustrious offender manual correction. The overbearing conduct of the Duke in some matter relating to the starting of the horses, and their weights, in which he had no kind of right to interpose, soon afforded the confederates an opportunity of executing their purposes. He was in a moment seperated from his attendants, surrounded by the party, hustled and unmercifully horsewhipped by and exasperated country attorney, with keen resentments, and a muscular arm The lawyer persevered in this severe discipline without being interrupted by his Grace's outcries and repeated declarations "that he was the Duke of Bedford," an assertion which Mr. Humphries, the assailant, positively denied, adding, "that a peer of the realm would never have conducted himself in so scandalous a manner." The matter soon circulated over the course, and, reaching Mr. Rigby's ear, with a generous, perhaps a political gallantry, he burst through the crowd, rescued the distressed peer, completely threshed his antagonist, and protected the Duke off the ground.

From this time the foundation of the immense fortunes of this gentleman may be dated. Grateful for the singular service they had received, the Russell family heaped their favours on him, and at length procured him the most lucrative office in the gift of the crown, that of Paymaster General: the emoluments arising from which, during the American war, amounted annually to fifty thousand pounds. The amusements of Mr. Rigby, in the country, principally consisted in fox-hunting; for which, in the county of Suffolk, his abilities are well known. in short, wherever business or pleasure conducted him, his social habits and convivial talents gave a zest to the scene.

COLOURS *worn by the* RIDERS *of the following* NOBLEMEN *and* GENTLEMEN:

HIS Royal Highness the *Prince of Wales.*— Purple waistcoat with scarlet sleeves, trimmed with gold, and black cap.

His Royal Highness the *Duke of York.*—Purple, trimmed with gold.

Duke of Grafton.—Sky blue with a black cap.

Duke of Bedford.—Purple and white stripe.

Duke

Duke of Queensbury.—Deep red, with a black cap.

Duke of Norfolk.—Sky blue.

Duke of Devonshire.—Straw colour.

Lord Grosvenor.—Orange and a black cap.

Lord Clermont and *General Smith.*—Scarlet.

Lord Derby. — Black, with a white cap.

Lord Ossory.—Pea green.

Lord Egremont. — Dark green, with a black cap.

Lord Foley and *Mr. Fox.*—Green and white stripes.

Lord Barrymore. — Broad blue and yellow stripes.

Lord G. H. Cavendish.—Straw colour and black cap.

Lord Belfast. — Scarlet, with a black cap.

Sir Charles Bunbury.—Pink and white stripe.

Sir H. Featherstone. — Yellow, with a black cap.

Sir F. Standish. — Mazarine blue.

Sir Willowby Aston.—Black and white stripe.

Sir J. Lade.—Harlequin dress.

Hon. C. Wyndham.—Yellow and blue cap.

Mr. Vernon. — White, with a black cap.

Mr. Panton.—Striped plaid.

Mr. Davis.—Purple.

Mr. Wentworth.—White sattin.

Mr. Broadhurst.—Pink.

Mr. Wastel.—Red, with a black cap.

Mr. Bullock. — Green, with white sleeves, and black cap.

Mr. Montolieu.—Orange, with a cap the same.

Mr. Dawson.—Pea green, with a black cap.

Mr. Wilson — Dove colour, trimmed with black.

Mr. Crowder.—Buff and green sattin stripe, with buff cap.

Mr. Batten.——Scarlet, with white sleeves, and a white cap.

Mr. Taylor.—Sky blue and a white cap.

Some Particular Rules *to be observed in the* Game *of* Whist.

(Continued from page 31.)

IF you have ace, king, and four small trumps, with a good suit, you must play three rounds of trumps, otherwise you may have your strong suit trumped.

II. If you have king, queen, and four small trumps, with a good suit, trump out with the king, because when you have the lead again, you will have three rounds of trumps.

III. If you have king, queen, ten, and three small trumps, with a goood suit, trump out with the king, in expectation of the knave's falling at the second round; and do not wait to finesse the ten, for fear your strong suit should be trumped.

IV. If you have queen, knave, and three small trumps, with a good suit, trump out with a small one.

V. If you have the queen, knave, nine, and two small trumps, with a good suit, trump out with the queen, in expectation of the ten's falling at the second round; and do not wait to finesse the nine, but trump out a second time, for the reason assigned in case III. in this chapter.

VI. If you have knave, ten, and three small trumps, with a good suit, trump out with a small one.

VII. If you have knave, ten, eight, and two small trumps, with a good suit, trump out with the knave, in expectation of the nine's falling at the second round.

VIII.

VIII. If you have ten, nine, eight, and one small trump, with a good suit, trump out with the ten.

PARTICULAR GAMES, *and the manner in which they are to be played.*

I. Suppose you are elder hand, and that your game consists of king, queen, and knave of one suit; ace, king, queen, and two small cards of another suit; king and queen of the third suit, and three small trumps: *Query*, How is this hand to be played? You are to begin with the ace of your best suit (or a trump) which informs your partner that you have the command of that suit, but you are not to proceed with the King of the same suit, but you must play a trump next: and if you find your partner has no strength to support you in trumps, and that your adversary plays to your weak suit, viz. the king and queen only, in that case play the king of the best suit; and if you observe a probability of either of your adversaries being likely to trump that suit, proceed then and play the king of the suit of which you have king, queen, and knave. If it should so happen, that your adversaries do not play to your weakest suit, in that case, though apparently your partner can give you no assistance in trumps pursue your scheme of trumping out as often as the lead comes into your hand: by which means, supposing your partner to have but two trumps, and that your adversaries have four each, by three rounds of trumps, there remain only two trumps against you

II. ELDER HAND.

Suppose you have ace, king, queen, and one small trump, with a sequence from the King of five in another suit, with four other cards of no value. Begin with the queen of trumps, and pursue the lead with the ace which demonstrates to your partner that you have the king. And as it would be bad play to pursue trumps the third round, till you have first gained the command of your great suit; by stopping thus, it likewise informs your partner that you have the king, and one trump only remaining; because, if you had ace, king, queen, and two trumps more, and trumps went round twice, you could receive no damage by playing the king the third round. When you lead sequence, begin with the lowest, because if your partner has the ace, he plays it, which makes room for your suit. And since you have let your partner into the state of your game, as soon as he has the lead if he has a trump or two remaining, he will play trumps to you, with a moral certainty that your king clears your adversaries hands of all their trumps.

III. SECOND PLAYER.

Suppose you have ace, king, and two small trumps, with a quint-major of another suit; in the third suit you have three small cards, and in the fourth suit one. Your adversary on your right hand begins with playing the ace of your weak suit, and then proceeds to play the king: In that case do not trump it, but throw away a losing card, and if he proceeds to play the queen, throw away another losing card; and do the like the fourth time in hopes your partner may trump it, who will in that case

play

play a trump or will play to your strong suit. If trumps are played, go on with them two rounds, and then proceed to play your strong suit; by which means, if there happens to be four trumps in one of your adversaries hands, and two in the other, which is nearly the case, your partner being entitled to have three trumps out of the nine, consequently there remain only six trumps between the adversaries; your strong suit forces their best trumps, and you have a probability of making the odd trick in your hand only: whereas if you had trumped one of your adversaries best cards, you had so weakened your hand, as probably not to make more than five tricks without your partner's help.

VI. Suppose you have ace, queen, and three small trumps; ace, queen, ten, and nine of another suit; with two small cards of each of the other suits; your partner leads to your ace, queen, ten and nine: and as this game requires rather to deceive your adversaries, than to inform your partner, put up the nine, which naturally leads the adversary to play trumps, if he wins that card.

As soon as trumps are played to you, return them upon your adversary, keeping the command in your own hand. If your adversary, who leads trumps to you, puts up a trump which your partner cannot win, if he has no good suit of his own to play, he will return your partner's lead, imagining that suit lies between his partner and yours: If this finesse of yours should succeed, you will be a great gainer by it, but scarcely possible to be a loser*.

V. Suppose you have ace, king, and three small trumps, with a quart from a king, and two small cards of another suit, and one small card to each of the other suits; your adversary leads a suit of which your partner has a quart-major; your partner puts up the knave, and then proceeds to play the ace: You refuse to that suit, by playing your loose card; when your partner plays the king, your right-hand adversary trumps it, suppose with the knave or ten, do not overtrump him which may probably lose you two or three tricks by weakening of your hand: But if he leads to the suit of which you have none, trump it, and then play the lowest of your sequence, in order to get the ace out of your partner's or adversary's hand; which accomplished, as soon as you get the lead, play two rounds of trumps, and then proceed to play your strong suit. Instead of your adversary's playing to your weak suit, if he should

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* We have the following poetical observations on this point, in WHIST, a Poem; by Alexander Thompson, Esq.

From king and queen is but a sorry lead,
And will be found but seldom to succeed;
For both conjoined, if either first advance,
To make *two tricks* have but a slender chance.
And if you sport a card of low degree,
The knave will probably the gainer be.
To lead from knave and ace, or king and knave,
I hope you seldom shall occasion have;
But when a queen attends an ace's side,
That worst of all the suits with care avoid,
At least till fate a better lead refuse,
And of two evils force the least to choose.
And thus to wait you must not reckon hard,
Since patience here will be its own reward.
For, if upon the left that suit begin,
Then both your ace and queen are sure to win.
But should your friend, or, on the right, your foe,
Attempt that suit, then on your queen must go.
E'en then you have the chance of two to one,
To make them both,——

play trumps, do you go on with them two rounds, and then proceed to get the command of your strong suit. But you will seldom find this last method practised, except by moderate players.

Games to be played with certain observations, whereby you are assured that your Partner has no more of the Suit played either by yourself, or him.

I. Suppose you lead from queen, ten, nine, and two small cards of any suit, the second hand puts on the knave your partner plays the eight: in this case, you having, queen, ten, and nine, it is a demonstration, if he plays well, that he can have no more of that suit. Therefore, by that discovery, you may play your game accordingly, either by forcing him to trump that suit, if you are strong in trumps, or by playing some other suit.

II. Suppose you have king, queen, and ten of a suit, and you lead your king, your partner plays the knave, this demonstrates he has no more of that suit.

III. Suppose you have king, queen, and many more of a suit, and you begin with the king, in some places it is good play in a partner, when he has the ace and one small card in that suit only, to win his partner's king with the ace, he trumps out, and after he has cleared the board of trumps, he returns his partner's lead; and having parted with the ace of that suit, he has made room for his partner to make that whole suit, which possibly could not have been done if he had kept the command in his hand.

And supposing his partner has no other good card in his hand besides that suit, he loses nothing by the ace's taking of his king; but if it should so happen that he has a good card to bring in that suit, he gains all the tricks which he makes in that suit, by this method of play: And as your partner has taken your king with the ace, and trumps out upon it, you have reason to judge he has one of that suit to return you; therefore do not throw away any of that suit, even to keep a queen or a king guarded.

Particular Games, both to endeavour to deceive and distress your Adversaries, and to demonstrate your Game to your Partner.

I. Suppose I play the ace of a suit of which I have ace, king, and three small ones: the last player does not choose to trump it, having none of the suit: If I am not strong enough in trumps, I must not play out the king, but keep the command of that suit in my hand by playing a small one, which I must do in order to weaken his game.

II. If a suit is led, of which I have none, and a moral certainty that my partner has not the best of that suit, in order to deceive the adversary, I throw away my strong suit; but to clear up doubts to my partner, when he has the lead I throw away my weak suit. This method of play will generally succeed, unless you play with very good players; and even with them, you will oftener gain than lose by this method of play.

Particular Games to be played, by which you run the Risk of losing one Trick, only, to gain three

I. Suppose clubs to be trumps, a heart is played by your adversary; your partner, having none of that suit throws away a spade; you are then to judge his hand is

is composed of trumps and diamonds; and suppose you win that trick, and being too weak in trumps, you dare not force him; and suppose you shall have king, knave, and one small diamond, and further, suppose your partner to have queen and five diamonds: in that case, by throwing out your king in your first lead, and your knave in your second, your partner and you may win five tricks in that suit: whereas if you had led a small diamond, and your partner's queen having been won with the ace, the king and knave remaining in your hand, obstructs the suit: and though he may have the long trump, yet by playing a small diamond, and his long trump having been forced out of his hand, you lose by this method of play three tricks in that deal.

II. Suppose, in the like case of the former, you should have queen, ten. and one small card in your partner's strong suit; which is to be discovered by the former example; and suppose your partner to have knave and five small cards in his strong suit; you having the lead are to play your queen, and when you play again, you are to play your ten; and suppose him to have the long trump, by this method he makes four tricks in that suit; but should you play a small one in that suit, his knave being gone, and the queen remaining in your hand in the second round of playing that suit, and the long trump being forced out of his hand, the queen remaining in your hand obstructs the suit, by which method of play you lose three tricks in that deal.

III. In the former examples you have been supposed to have had the lead, and by that means have had an opportunity of throwing out the best cards in your hand of your partner's strong suit in order to make room for the whole suit; we will now suppose your partner is to lead, and in the course of play, it appears to you that your partner has one great suit; suppose ace, king, and four small ones, and that you have queen, ten, nine, and a very small one of that suit; when your partner plays the ace, you are to play the nine; when he plays the king, you are to play the ten; by which means you see in the third round, you make your queen, and having a small one remaining, you do not obstruct your partner's great suit; whereas if you had kept your queen and ten, and the knave had fallen from the adversaries, you had lost two tricks in that deal.

IV. Suppose in the course of play, as in former case, you find your partner to have one great suit, and that you have king, ten, and a small one of that suit: your partner leads the ace; in that case play your ten, and in the second your king. This method is to prevent a possibility of obstructing your partner's great suit.

V. Suppose your partner has ace, king, and four small cards in his great suit, and that you have queen, ten, and a small card, in that suit; when he plays his ace, do you play your ten, and when he plays his king, do you play your queen: by which method of play you only risk one trick to get four.

VI. We will now suppose you to have five cards of your partner's strong suit, *viz.* queen, ten, nine, eight, and a small one; and that your partner has ace, king, and four small ones: when your partner

partner plays the ace, do you play your eight; when he plays the king, do you play your nine; and in the third round, nobody having any in that suit, except your partner and you, proceed then to play the queen, and then the ten; and having a small one remaining, and your partner two, you thereby gain a trick, which you could not have done but by playing the high cards, and by keeping a small one to play to your partner.

Particular games to be played when your Adversary turns up an Honour on your Right-hand, with Directions how to play when an Honour is turned up on your Left-hand.

I. Suppose the knave is turned up on your right hand, and that you have king, queen, and ten; in order to win the knave, begin to play with your king: by which method of play, your partner may suppo e you to have queen and ten remaining, especially if you have a second lead, and that you do not proceed to your queen.

II. The knave being turned up as before, and that you have ace, queen, and ten, by playing your queen, it answers the like purpose of the former rule.

III. If the queen is turned up on your right-hand, and that you have ace, king, and knave, by playing your king, it answers the like purpose of the former rule.

IV. Suppose an honour is turned up on your left-hand, and suppose you should hold no honour, in that case you are to play trumps through that honour; but in case you should hold an honour (except the ace) you must be cautious how you play trumps; because, in case your partner holds no honour, your adversary will play your own game upon you.

A Case to demonstrate the Danger of forcing your Partner.

Suppose *A* and *B* partners, and that *A* has a quint-major, in trumps, with a quint-major, and three small cards of another suit, and that *A* has the lead; and let us suppose the adversaries *C* and *D* to have only five trumps in either hand: In this case, *A*, having the lead, wins every trick.

Suppose, on the contrary *C* has five small trumps, with a quint-major and three small cards of another suit, and that *C* has the lead, who forces *A* to trump first by which means *A* wins only five tricks.

A Case to demonstrate the Advantage by a saw.

Suppose *A* and *B* partners, and that *A* has a quart-major in clubs, they being trumps, another quart-major in hearts, another quart-major in diamonds, and the ace of spades; And let us suppose the adversaries *C* and *D* to have the following cards; *viz*, *C* has four trumps, eight hearts, and one spade; *D* has five trumps and eight diamonds; *C* being to lead, plays an heart, *D* trumps it; *D* plays a diamond, *C* trumps it; and thus pursuing the saw, each partner trumps a quart-major of *A*'s, and *C* being to play at the ninth trick, plays a spade, which *D* trumps; thus *C* and *D* have won the first nine tricks, and leave *A* with his quart-major, in trumps only.

The foregoing case, shews that whenever you gain the advantage of establishing a saw, it is your interest to embrace it.

Variety

Variety of Cases, intermixed with Calculations demonstrating when it is proper, at Second-hand, to put up the King, Queen, Knave, or Ten, with one small Card of any Suit, &c.

I. Suppose you have four small trumps, the three other suits you have one trick secure in each of them; and suppose your partner has no trump, in that case the remaining nine trumps must be divided between your adversaries; suppose five in one hand, and four in the other; as often as you have the lead, play trumps: And suppose you should have four leads, in that case, you see your adversaries make only five tricks out of nine trumps; whereas if you had suffered them to make their trumps single, they might possibly have made nine tricks.

By this example, you see the necessity there is of taking out two trumps for one upon most occasions.

Yet there is an exception to the foregoing rule: because if you find in the course of play, that your adversaries are very strong in any particular suit, and that your partner can give you no assistance in that suit, in such a case you are to examine your own, and also your adversaries scores; because by keeping one trump in your hand to trump such suit, it may be either a means to save or win a game.*

II. Suppose you have ace, queen, and two small cards of any suit; your right-hand adversary leads that suit; in that case, do not put up your queen, because it is an equal wager that your partner has a better card in that suit than the third hand; if so, you have the command of that suit.

An exception to the foregoing rule is, in case you want the lead, then you are to put up your queen.

III. Never chuse to lead from king, knave, and one small card in any suit, because it is two to one that your partner has not the ace, and also 32 to 25, or five to 4, that he has ace or queen; and therefore, as you have only about 5 to 4 in your favour, and as you must have four cards in some other suit, suppose the ten to be the highest, lead that suit, because it is an equal wager, that your partner has a better card in that suit than the last player: and if the ace of the first-mentioned suit lies behind you, which is an equal wager it should so happen, in case your partner has it not: in this case, on your adversaries leading this suit, you probably make two tricks in it by this method of play.

* Mr. Alexander Thomson, in his Game of Whist, just published, thus ridicules the unwillingness of some players to part with their trumps:

First, then with careful eye your force review,
And range the various suits in order due:
Consider next, amid the painted throng,
If your appointed band of trumps be strong,
Since to begin with them, whene'er you can,
Is (though the boldest) still the safest plan;
For nought can here such want of skill betray,
Or give such evidence of wretched play,
As when of trumps you hold a decent share,
To keep them prison'd with a coward's care,
'Till they at last their forced appearance make,
At times constrain'd your *partner's tricks* to take.
Some ask why women here so oft go wrong,
And like to keep them in their hands so long?
To me, the cause of this was always plain:
They love to keep th' authority they gain.
Thomson's Whist, Canto VIII.

IV. Suppose in the course of play it appears to you, that your partner and you have four or five trumps remaining, when your adversaries have none, and that you have no winning card in your hand, but that you have reason to judge that your partner has a thirteenth card, or some other winning card in his hand; in that case play a small trump, to put the lead into his hand, in order to throw away any losing card in your hand, upon such thirteenth or other good card.

Some Directions for putting up at Second-hand, King, Queen, Knave, or ten of any Suit, &c.

I. Suppose you have the king, and one small card, of any suit, and that your right-hand adversary plays that suit; if he is a good player do not put up the king, unless you want the lead, because a good player seldom leads from a suit of which he has the ace, but keeps it in his hand (after the trumps are played out) to bring in his strong suit.

II. Suppose you have a queen, and one small card, of any suit, and that your right-hand adversary leads that suit; do not put on your queen, because, suppose the adversary has led from the ace and knave, in that case, upon the return of that suit, your adversary finesses the knave, which is generally good play, especially if his partner has played the king, you thereby make your queen: but by putting on the queen, it shews your adversary that you have no strength in that suit, and consequently puts him upon finessing upon your partner throughout that whole suit.

III. In the former examples you have been informed, when it is thought proper to put up the king or queen at second hand; you are likewise to observe, in case you should have the knave or ten of any suit, with a small card of the same suit, it is generally bad play to put up either of them at second hand, because it is five to two that the third hand has either ace, king, or queen of the suit led; it therefore follows, that as the odds against you are five to two, and though you should succeed sometimes by this method of play, yet in the main you must be a loser; because it demonstrates to your adversaries that you are weak in that suit, and consequently they finesse upon your partner throughout that whole suit.

IV. Suppose you have ace, king, and three small cards of a suit, your right-hand adversary leads that suit; upon which you play your ace, and your partner plays the knave. In case you are strong in trumps, you are to return a small one in that suit, in order to let your partner trump it: and this consequence attends such play, *viz.* you keep the command of that suit in your own hand, and at the same time it gives your partner an intimation that you are strong in trumps: and therefore he may play his game accordingly, either in attempting to establish a saw, or by trumping out to you, if he has either strength in trumps, or the command of the other suits.

V. Suppose *A* and *B*'s game is scored 6, the adversaries *C* and *D* is scored 7, and that 9 cards are played out, of which *A* and *B* have won 7 tricks; and suppose no honours are reckoned in that deal; in this case *A* and *B* have won the odd trick, which puts their game upon an equality: and suppose *A* to have the lead, and that *A* has two of the smallest trumps

trumps remaining with two winning cards of other suits; and suppose *C* and *D* have the two best trumps between them, with two other winning cards in their hands; *query*, how are you to play this game? It is 11 to 3 that *C* has not the two trumps; and likewise 11 to three that *D* has them not: the odds being so much in *A*'s favour to win the whole stake, it is his interest to play a trump; for suppose the stake to be 70l. depending, *A* wins the whole stake, if he succeeds by this method of play; but should he play the close game, by forcing *C* or *D* to trump first, he having won the odd trick already, and being sure of winning two more in his own hand, by this method his game will be forced 9 to 7, which is about 3 to 2, and, therefore, *A*'s share of the 70l. will amount only to 42l. and, by this method, *A* only secures 7l. profit; but in the other case, upon supposition that *A* and *B* have 11 to 3 of the stake depending, as aforesaid, by playing his trump, he is entitled to 55l. out of the 70l. depending.

The foregoing case being duly attended to, may be applied to the like purpose in other parts of the game.

Directions how to play when an Ace, King, or Queen, are turned up on your Right-hand.

I. Suppose the ace is turned up on your right-hand, and that you have the ten and nine of trumps only, with ace, king, and queen of another suit, and eight cards of no value, *query*. how must this game be played? begin with the ace of the suit of which you have the ace, king and queen, which is an information to your partner that you have the command of that suit; then play your ten of trumps, because it is 5 to 2 that your partner has king, queen, or knave of trumps; and though it is about 7 to two that your partner has not two honours, yet should he chance to have them, and they prove to be the king and knave, in that case as your partner will pass your ten of trumps, and as it is 13 to 12 against the last player for holding the queen of trumps, upon supposition your partner has it not, in that case when your partner has the lead, he plays to your strong suit, and upon your having the lead, you are to play the nine of trumps, which puts it in your partner's power to be almost certain of winning the queen if he lies behind it.

The foregoing case shews, that turning up of an ace against you, may be made less beneficial to your adversaries, provided you play by this rule.

II. If the king or queen are turned up on your right-hand, the like method of play may be made use of; but you are always to distinguish the difference of your partner's capacity, because a good player will make a proper use of such play, but a bad one seldom, if ever.

III. Suppose the adversary on your right-hand leads the king of trumps, and that you should have the ace, and four small trumps, with a good suit; in this case it is your interest to pass the king; and though he should have king, queen, and knave of trumps, with one more, if he is a moderate player he will play the small one, imagining that his partner has the ace; when he plays the small one, you are to pass it, because it is an equal wager that your partner has a better trump than the last player; if so, and that he happens to be a tolerable player, he will judge you have a good

reason for this method of play, and consequently, if he has a third trump remaining, he will play it; if not, he will play his best suit.

IV. *A critical Case to win an odd Trick.*

Suppose *A* and *B* partners against *C* and *D*, and suppose the game to be nine all, and suppose all the trumps are played out, *A* being the last player, has the ace and four other small cards of a suit in his hand, and one thirteenth card remaining: *B* has only two small cards of *A*'s suit; *C* has queen and two other small cards of that suit; *D* has king, knave, and one small card of the same suit. *A* and *B* have won three tricks, *C* and *D* have won four tricks; it therefore follows that *A* is to win four tricks out of the six cards in his hand, in order to win the game. *C* leads this suit, and *D* puts up to the king; *A* gives him that trick, *D* returns that suit; *A* passes it, and *C* puts up his queen: Thus *C* and *D* have won six tricks, and *C* imagining the ace of that to be in his partner's hand, returns it; by which means *A* wins the four last tricks, and consequently the game.

V. Suppose you should have the king and five small trumps, and that your right-hand adversary plays the queen; in that case do not put on your king, because it is an equal wager that your partner has the ace; and suppose your adversary should have queen, knave, ten, and one small trump, it is also an equal wager that the ace lies single, either in your adversary's hand or partner's; in either of which cases it is bad play to put on your king; but if the queen of trumps is led, and that you should happen to have the king, with two or three trumps, it is the best play to put on the king, because it is good play to lead from the queen and one small trump only; and in that case should your partner have the knave of trumps, and your left-hand adversary hold the ace, your neglecting to put on the king is the loss of a trick.

The Ten or Nine being turned up on your Right-hand.

I. Suppose the ten is turned up on your right-hand, and that you should have king, knave, nine, and two small trumps, with eight other cards of no value, and that it is proper for you to lead trumps, in that case begin with the knave, in order to prevent the ten from making the trick; and though it is but about five to four that your partner holds an honour, yet if that should fail, by finessing your nine on the return of trumps from your partner, you have the ten in your power.

II. The nine being turned up on your right-hand, and that you should have knave, ten, eight, and two small trumps, by leading the knave it answers the like purpose of the former case.

III. You are to make a wide difference between a lead of choice, and a forced lead of your partner's; because, in the first case, he is supposed to lead from his best suit, and finding you deficient in that suit, and not being strong enough in trumps, and not daring to force you, he then plays his next best suit; by which alteration of play, it is next to a demonstration that he is weak in trumps: but should he persevere, by playing off his first lead, if he is a good player, you are to judge him strong in trumps, and

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it is a direction for you to play your game accordingly.

IV. There is nothing more pernicious, at the game of whist, than to change suits often, because in every new suit you run the risk of giving your adversary the tenace; and therefore, though you lead from a suit of which you have the queen, ten, and three small ones, and your partner puts up the nine only, in that case, if you should happen to be weak in trumps, and that you have no tolerable suit to lead from, it is your best play to pursue the lead of that suit by playing your queen, which leaves it in your partner's option whether he will trump it or not, in case he has no more of that suit; but in your second lead, in case you should happen to have the queen or knave of any other suit, with one card only of the same suit, it would be better play, to lead from your queen or knave of either of these suits, it being 5 to 2 that your partner has one honour at least in either of those suits.

V. If you have ace, king, and one small card of any suit, with four trumps; if your right-hand adversary leads that suit, pass it, because it is an equal wager that your partner has a better card in that suit than the third hand; if so, you gain a trick by it; if otherwise, as you have four trumps, you need not fear to lose by it, because when trumps are played, you may be supposed to have the long trump.

A Caution not to part with the Command of your Adversary's great Suit, &c.

I. In case you are weak in trumps, and that it does not appear that your partner is very strong in them, be very cautious how you part with the command of your adversary's great suit: for, suppose your adversary plays a suit of which you have the king, queen, and one small card only, the adversary leads the ace, and upon playing the same suit, you play your queen, which makes it almost certain to your partner that you have the king; and suppose your partner refuses to that suit, do not play the king, because if the leader of that suit, or his partner have the long trump, you risk the losing of three tricks to get one.

II. Suppose your partner has ten cards remaining in his hand, and that it appears to you that they consist of trumps, and one suit only; and suppose you should have king, ten, and one small card of his strong suit, with queen and two small trumps; in this case you are to judge he has five cards of each suit, and therefore you ought to play out the king of his strong suit; and if you win that trick, your next play is to throw out the queen of trumps; if that likewise comes home, proceed to play trumps: this method of play may be made use of at any score of the game, except at 4 and 9.

III. *The Trump turned up to be remembered.*

It is so necessary that the trump turned up should be known and remembered, both by the dealer and his partner, that we think it proper to observe, that the dealer should always so place that card, as to be certain of having recourse to it: for suppose it to be only a 5, and that the dealer has two more, viz. the 6 and 9, if his partner trumps out with ace and king, he ought to play his 6 and 9; because, let us suppose your partner

to have ace, king, and four small trumps; in this case, by your partner's knowing you have the 5 remaining, you may win many tricks.

IV. Your right-hand adversary leads a suit of which you have the ten and two small ones; the third hand puts up the knave, your partner wins it with the king; when your right-hand adversary leads that suit again, and plays a small one, do you put on your ten, because it may save your partner's ace, upon supposition that your right-hand adversary led from the queen; you will seldom fail of success by this method of play.

V. Suppose you have the best trump and that the adversary *A* has one trump only remaining and that it appears to you that your adversary *B* has a great suit; in this case, though you permit *A* to make his trump, yet by keeping the trump in your hand, you prevent the adversary *B* from making his great suit; whereas, if you had taken out *A's* trump it had made only one trick difference; but by this method you probably save three or four tricks.

VI. *The following case happens frequently.*

That you have two trumps remaining when your adversaries have only one, and it appears to you that your partner has one great suit, in this case, always play a trump, though you have the worst, because by removing the trump out of your adversary's hand, there can be no obstruction to your partner's great suit.

VII. Suppose you should have three trumps when nobody else has any, and that you should have only four cards of any certain suit remaining; in this case play a trump, which shews your partner that you have all the trumps, and also gives you a fair chance for one of your adversaries to throw away one card of the aforesaid suit; by which means, supposing that suit to have been once led, and one thrown away, make five, and four remaining in your hand makes nine, there being only four remaining between three hands, and your partner having an equal chance to hold a better card in that suit than the last player, it therefore follows that you have an equal chence to make three tricks in that suit, which probably could not have been done but by this method of play,

VIII. Suppose you have five trumps, and six small cards of any suit, and you are to lead; the best play is to lead from the suit of which you have six, because, as you are defficient in two suits, your adversaries will probably trump out, which is playing your own game for you; whereas, had you begun with playing trumps, they would force you and destroy your game.

TILTS, TOURNAMENTS, SPORTS, *&c. in the Reign of Queen* ELIZABETH.

BEAR-baiting was one of the amusements of the romantic age of Elizabeth. It was introduced among the princely pleasures of Kenilworth, in 1575*

The tilt-yard was equally her delight; she possessed distinguished abilities, interwoven with vanity and a most romantic disposition. Here, in her sixty-sixth year, with wrinkled face, red perriwig, little eyes. hooked nose,

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* Princely Pleasures of Kenilworth, 22.

skinny

skinny lips, and black teeth*, she could suck in the gross flatteries of her favourite courtiers. Essex, (by his squire) here told her of her *beauty* and worth. A Dutch ambassador assured her majesty, that he had undertaken the voyage to see her majesty, who for *beauty* and *wisdom* excelled all other *beauties* in the world. She laboured, at an audience, to make Melvill acknowledge that his charming mistress was inferior in beauty to herself; but the artful Scot evaded her question. She put on a new habit of every foreign nation each day of audience, to attract his admiration. So fond was she of dress, that three thousand different habits were found in her wardrobe after her death. Mortifying reflection! in finding such alloy in the greatest characters.

When the Duke of Anjou visited England, Elizabeth received him with every principle of coquettry. On the first of January, 1581, in the tilt-yard of the palace, the most sumptuous tournament ever celebrated was held here, in honour to the commissioners sent from France to propose the marriage. A banqueting-house most superbly ornamented, was erected at the expence of upwards of seventeen hundred pounds.—" The gallerie adjoining to her majesties house at Whitehall," says Holinshead, " whereat hir person should be placed, was called, and not without cause, the castell or fortresse of *perfect beautie*." Her majesty then forty-eight years of age, received every flattery that could be due to the age of sixteen. " This fortresse of perfect *beautie* was assailed by *Desire*, and his four foster children."

* Hentzer's Tr. in V. I. Fugitive Pieces, p. 278.

The combatants on both sides, were persons of the first rank; a regular summons was first sent to the possessor of the castell, with the delectable song, of which the following is a part:

Yeeld, yeeld, O yeeld, you that this fort doo hold,
Which seated is in spotless honour's feeld,
Desire's great force, no forces can withold,
Then to *Desire's* desire, O yeeld, O yeeld.

Which ended, " two canons were fired off, one with sweet powder, and the other with sweet water; and after there were store of prettie scaling ladders, and then the footmen threw flouers and such, and fancies against the wals, with all such devises as might seem fit shot by *Desire*." —In the end, desire is repulsed, and forced to make submission; and thus ended the business.—Two principal heroes of the time where Sir Henry Lee, Knight of the Garter, the faithful devoted knight of this romantic princess, and George, Earl of Cumberland. The first made a vow to present himself armed at the tilt-yard, on the twenty-seventh of November, annually, till he was disabled by age.

In the reign of Elizabeth, Blackfriars became a place much inhabited by people of fashion. Among others, Lord Herbert, son of William, fourth Earl of Worcester, had a house here; which Queen Elizabeth, in 1600, honoured with her presence, on account of his nuptials with the daughter and heiress of John Lord Russell, son of Francis, Earl of Bedford. The queen was met at the water side, by the bride, and carried to her house in a *lectica*, by six knights: her majesty dined there, and supped in the same neighbourhood, with Lord Cobham: where there was

"a memorable maske of eight ladies, and a straunge dawnce was invented. Their attire is this: each hath a skirt of cloth of silver: a rich waistcoat wrought with silkes, and gold and silver: a mantell of carnacion taffete, cast under the arme; and their haire loose about their shoulders, curiously knotted and interlaced, Mrs. Filton leades; these eight ladys maskers choose eight ladys more to dawnce the measures. Mrs. Fitten went to the queen, and wooed her dawnce; her majesty (the love of Essex rankling in her breast), asked what she was?—*Affection*, she said; *Affection!* said the queen, affection is false—yet her majesty rose up and dawnce.*"

Rowland White has left us a curious account of the amusements of this reign, and with what spirit her majesty pursued her pleasures as late as her sixty-seventh year:—"Her majesty says she is very well.—This day she appoints a Frenchman to doe feates upon a rope in the Conduit-court; tomorrow she hath commanded the beares, the bull, and the ape to be bayted in the tilt-yard. Upon Wednesday, she will have a solemne dawncing†.

Elizabeth seems to have been very fond of bears.—She once visited St. Mary Spittle in great state; perhaps to hear a sermon given from the cross. She was attended by a thousand men in harness, with shirts of mail, and corslets, and morice pikes‡, and ten great pieces carried through London into the court with drums and trumpets sounding, and two morice dancings and in a cart *two white bears.*

* Sydney's Papers, II. 203.

† Sydney's state Papers, I. 194. Pennants London, 98.

‡ Strype's Stowe, I. book p. 97.

A BEAR-HUNT *described.*

In a letter from Bagneres.

I LAST week made an excursion to Bagneres de Luchen, At Sainte Marie, above Campan, we turned to the south-east, along a delightful valley, surrounded by green hills and woody mountains. We baited at the Pas de Sude, in a spacious plain, in the centre of noble forests of silver firs: the lower branches of these aged trees are thickly hung with long moss, as delicate as flax. Beyond this girdle of woods and mountains, lies the valley of Aune, of which the principal town is Arreou, situated on the river Neste, and completely hemmed in by towering mountains. It was formerly resorted to by patients labouring under nervous and ferophulous complaints, which were frequently removed by the use of a cold mineral bath: but Margaret, Queen of Navarre, caused it to be filled up and destroyed, out of resentment (as the popular tradition goes) because a favourite female attendant of hers, over whose conduct she had always watched with maternal solicitude, was debauched here, while the queen was in the bath, the first moment that she had lost sight of her.

Had we arrived a day sooner, we might have partaken of the diversion of a bear-hunt: for that morning, all the youths of the valley had assembled, and killed a very large one, that did not yield till he had received eight shots in his body. The method of conducting this chase is, to trace the animal to his haunt by day-break; and as he never moves afterwards till night, the hunters have time to collect their numbers, and surround the covert; the

the line of circumvallation being perfected, the game is roused by the din of fifes, drums, kettles, shouts, and all manner of harsh and hideous noises. Astonished and terrified with this horrid serenade, the bear rushes out of the wood, to seek some more peaceable retreat; but as soon as he issues from the thicket, the discharge of musketry commences: if missed, he runs upon the man who fired, but repeated shots calls his attention to another and another object, till one ball, better aimed than the rest dispatches him.

Curious Ancient Anecdotes relating to ARCHERY, SCATING, *and* HUNTING.

IN old times the fletchers, bowyers, bow-string makers, and makers of every thing relating to archery, inhabited Grub-street. It is the last street, in this part of the town, which was in being about the time of Aggas's map; (all beyond, as far as Bishopsgate street without) were gardens, fields or morass; the last—the original state of this part of the present London. This tract was in the manor of Finsbury, or rather Fensbury; and in the days of Fitzstephen, the historian, was an absolute fen; of which he gives the following account in his description of the pastime, of the citizens in his time:

" When that vast lake, which waters the walls of the city towards the north, is hard frozen; the youth in great numbers go to divert themselves on the ice; some taking a small run, for an increasement of velocity, place their feet at a proper distance, and are carried sliding sideways a great way. Others will make a large cake of ice, and, seating one of their companions upon it, they take hold of one's hands and draw him along; when it happens, that moving swiftly on so slippery a plain they all fall headlong. Others there are who are still more expert in those amusements on the ice: they place certain bones, the leg-bones of animals under the soles of their feet, by tying them round their ancle, and then, taking a pole shod with iron into their hands they push themselves forward by striking it against the ice, and are carried on with a velocity equal to the flight of a bird, or a ball discharged from a cross-bow*."

On the north part of these fields stood the dog-house, in which were kept the hounds for the amusement of the lord mayor. Here resided the common-hunt, an officer, the second in rank among those who formed the Prætorian etablishment: Master Sword-bearer only took precedence of him: Master Common Hunt followed him, and was to wait for his lordship's commands on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. An officer styled Common-hunt is, at this day, in the *suite* of the lord mayor of London.

An ACCOUNT *of the* EARLY LOTTERIES *in* ENGLAND.

THE first I have met with was drawn A. D. 1569. It consisted of 400,000 lots, at ten shillings each lot. the prizes were plate: and the profits were to go towards repairing the havens of this kingdom. It was drawn at the west door of St. Paul's cathedral. The drawing began on the 11th. of January, 1569. and continued incessantly, drawing, day and

* Fitzstephen, &c. translated by an Antiquary, 51.

and night, till the 6th of May following, as Maitland, from Stowe, informs us in his history, Vol. I. p. 257. There were then only three offices in London. The proposal for this lottery, was published in the years 1567 and 1568. It was first intended to be drawn at the house of Mr. Dericke, her majesty's servant, i. e. her jeweller, but was afterwards drawn as above-mentioned.

Dr. Rawlinson shewed the Antiquary Society, 1748, "a proposal, for a very rich lottery general, without any blanks, contayning a great No. of good prizes, as well of ready money as of plate and certain sorts of merchandizes, having been valued and prised by the commandment of the queenes most excellent majesties order, to the extent that such commodities as may chance to arise thereof, after the charges borne; may be converted towards the reparation of the havens and strength of this realme, and towards such other public good works. The No. of lots thall be foure hundred thousand and no more. And every lots shall be the sume of tenne shillings sterling only, and no more. To be filled by the feast of St. Barthomew. The shew of prizes to be seen in Cheapside, at the sign of the queenes armes, the hous of Mr. Dericke, goldsmith, servant to the queen. Some other orders about it 1567-8. Printed by Henry Bynneman."

"In the year 1612. King James, in special favour for the present plantation of English colonies in Virginia, granting a lottery, to be held at the west end of St. Paul's, whereof one Thomas Sharpley, a taylor of London, had the chief prize, which was four thousands crowns in fair plate."

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

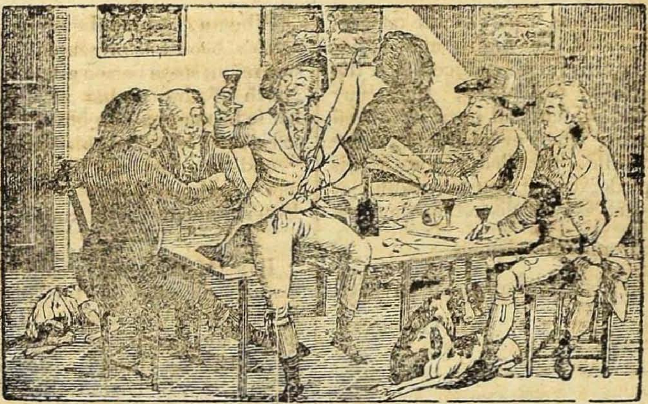
GENTLEMEN,

SEEING, in your last Number, concise memoirs of two celebrated game cocks, has induced me to send you the following singular and authentic anecdote.

About forty years ago, at a great cock-match at Chester, between Mr. Molineux and another gentleman, two cocks were pitted, on which both parties had great dependance; knowing the breed of both to be of the best courage. The cocks looked at each other, pecked the turf, and walked about with the greatest unconcern; corn was thrown down to them, to provoke their resentment; they ate the corn, and walked about as before. A hen was brought to them, to excite a rivalship; they both trod her, but without the least appearance of jealousy on either side. They were then taken away, and feathers of other cocks were stuck on each to disguise them, on a supposition that they might have been formerly acquainted, but without effect. Fresh cocks were brought to each, and each fell furiously at the cock with which he happened to be pitted, After being, in this manner, provoked to rage, they were again pitted, but no art could induce them to fight each other; and it was agreed to draw them both.

Mr. Vanderplank has now a cock (a tawny duck-wing) on his walk, near Enfield, that is eleven years old; when a chicken, it won two matches, for ten guineas each; it won three battles while a stag; and, after it was a cock, won the gold cup in the annual Welch main, at the Royal Pit, besides ten other battles

THE



THE

FEAST OF WIT:

OR

SPORTSMAN's HALL.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

SINCE the revival of archery, and the countenance shewn it by persons of distinguished rank, it is not matter of surprise that the terms, should be generally applied in the genteelest companies, No longer ago than last Sunday evening, I had the honour to mix with some company of fashion, when archery was alluded to in almost every thing that was said.

A nobleman of brilliant imagination, addressing himself to a young lady, accused the young *bowman*, Cupid, of indolence and inattention in not having aimed an *arrow* at her *target.* The lady, by way of answer, said, "the little urchin had better let his *shafts* repose in his *quiver*, than venture on so unequal a combat, for I have *two strings* to *my bow.*" —His Lordship, departing from his usual politeness, to give a specimen of his talents at repartee, replied, "Really, madam, I believe you *shoot with a long bow.*"— —"My Lord," resumed the lady, (with a blush and a frown,) "I did not know that you were accostumed to use *poisoned arrows*".

This

This was a part of the conversation of the night, and I believe was more noticed by the persons assembled, than any thing which had been advanced during the evening, I have therefore troubled you with this epistle, which you may admit or reject as your discretion dictates.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

AN OBSERVER.

Pleasantries of the late EARL *of* GUILFORD.—If he was not one of the most active and strenuous Ministers, he was certainly one of the best jokers this or any other country, perhaps, has produced. When he was told by one of his runners with a very serious face, that Admiral Darby's fleet was in the extremest danger, as being between those of France and Spain, he said, " The Admiral may now sing with Macheath in the beggar's Opera, between his two wives, " How happy could I be with either, were t'other dear charmer away."

As Lord North was in his procession at Oxford, going to be installed in the theatre, he passed through the schools. On coming near to that of music, on which is written " *Ars Musica,*" a lady asked him what these words meant!—" *Bum-fiddle*, to be sure, Madam," replied he.

Lord North, when Minister, being one day in the gang-way of one of the doors of the drawing-room at St. James's, a lady said to him, " My lord, we want room, I wish you would get out." " Alas, Madam," replied he, " you are not the only person who has that wish, but who does not tell it me to my face."

When a celebrated eastern traveller's book was presented to the sovereign, some person asked Lord North if the author of it was not to be made a knight. " Yes, to be sure," replied his lordship, " and then you will have some new Arabian *Knight's* (Nights) Entertainments, you know."

BON MOT. — A gentleman, reading in one of the public prints, that Mr. *Monday*, of Oxford, was dead, exclaimed,— " Alas! my friends, we now have reason to lament, like *Aurelius*, that we have *lost a day*."

A young fellow whose dress and appearance did not, by any means, proclaim him a gentleman, knocked at the door of a young widow lady in Berkeley-square; and having gained admittance, expressed an anxious desire of seeing the lady: adding with great energy, " I *dye* for her ladyship." — The servant, supposing he wanted to address her as a lover, was so enraged at his insolence that he saluted him with a few kicks and was on the point of turning him out of doors, when the bustle attending this business induced the lady to open the door of her apartment, to know what was the matter. An *eclaircissement* immediately took place when the supposed lover asked the following question:— " Pray, my lady, of what colour am I to *dye* those curtains which you sent me a few days ago?"

Some of the papers sport Mr. Thomas Paine as a man of gallantry; they say, since his last trip to Paris, he was caught on his knees at a lady's feet by her husband.—The Frenchman astonished at what he saw, exclaimed, " *Vat the devil be you doing,*

Citizen

Citizen Paine?---" *Only,*" replied Paine, " *measuring your lady for a pair of stays.*"---The Frenchman quite pleased at Tom's answer, *kissed* and *thanked* him for his politeness.

A gentleman of very plain understanding asked Mr. Erskine, what was meant by that passage in scripture, " He is clothed with curses," " Nothing," said he, but that the man has got a *habit* of swearing."

Dr. Sacheveral, in his History of the Isle of *Man*, says, that the *arms* of that island are three *legs*.

Anecdote of Dr. Franklin.—The Doctor, when he was in England last, walking up Ludgate hill with his *spectacles* on, accidently jostled a porter very heavily laden. The fellow, irritated at what he supposed an insult, immediately turned round, and in the peevishness of resentment, exclaimed, " Damn your *spectacles!*" Thank you, my friend, (replied the doctor) 'tis not the first time my spectacles have saved my eyes: for I suppose, if I happened not to have 'em on, it would have been *Damn your eyes*.

Anecdote.—A son of *Esculapius* was, a few days since, brought before a sitting magistrate, charged by a *medical brother*, with abruptly appearing at his *bed-side*, his pocket filled with *loaded pistols* instead of *pills*, and when the plaintiff vehemently remonstrated against the administration of such *mortal drugs* declaring that " England's law is present death to any *he* that *utters* them," the defendant commenced a vigorous *assault and battery*. The fact being proved, and the magistrate being probably of opinion that *one* way of *killing* was enough for any man, ordered the defendant a little salutary *confinement*, till he should find sureties to keep the peace, by way of cooling his *cholerico sanguincous* temperament.

Anecdotes of a Sailor.---One of the men who had been round the world with Captain Cook, soon after his return to England went to his native place, where he was considered as a very extraordinary personage, and was invited to a club of his townsmen, who expected to be greatly edified by his conversation. It was clear, that a man who had been round the world, must know more of it than any other person: but the circumnavigator could give them but very little information with respect to what he had seen in his voyage; and seemed to have very little to say for himself, till some of the club began to question him about the world being round:—Then he opened with a tone of authority,—" As to that, I'll tell you what it is; they say the world is round, but I have been all *round* it, and by G—d it is as *flat* as this table.

Mr. W——d, who is as remarkable for the politeness of his manners to his company in the field (*rara avis!*) as his fox-hounds are for their goodness, was one evening thus addressed by his huntsman: An please your honour, sir, (twirling his cap and quid at the same time) I should be glad to be excused going to-morrow to *Woolford Wood*, as I should like to go to see my poor wife buried. " I am sorry for thee, Tom—we can do one day without thee: she was an excellent wife."—The first in the field however was Tom. " Heyday!"

quoth Mr. W——d, "did not I give you leave to see the remains of your poor wife interred?"

"Yes, your honour, but I thought as how we should have good sport, as it is a fine morning, so I desired our Di k, the dog-feeder, to see her *earth'd*.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU have, with seeming satisfaction and pleasure made honourable mention of dogs: I therefore make no apology for sending you another *trait* of the sagacity and fidelity of those animals:

A French officer, more remarkable for his birth and spirit, than his riches, had served the Venetian republic with great valour and fidelity for some years, but had not met with preferment adequate, by any means, to his merits. One day he waited on an *illustrissimo*, whom he had often solicited in vain, but on whose friendship he had still some reliance. The reception he met with, was cool and mortifying: the nobleman turned his back on the necessituous veteran, and left him to find his way to the street, through a suit of apartments magnificently furnished. He passed them, lost in thought, still casting his eyes on a sumptuous sideboard, where stood on a damask cloth, as a preparation for a shewy entertainment, an invaluable collection of Venetian glass, polished and formed to the highest degree of perfection:—he took hold of a corner of the linen, and turning to a faithful English mastiff which always accompanied him, said to the animal in a kind of absence of mind, "There, my poor old friend! you see how these scoundrels enjoy themselves, and yet how we are treated!—The poor dog looked up in his master's face, and wagged his tail, as if he understood him. The master walked on, but the mastiff slackened his pace, and laying hold of the damask cloth with his teeth, at one hearty pull, brought all the sideboard in shivers to the ground, and deprived the insosolent noble of his favourite exhibition of splendour.

By inserting the above in your very interesting miscellany, you will oblige

A well wisher,

C. D,

The ŒCONOMICAL SPORTSMAN.

THE following letter contains an instance of the most excellent domestic management which imagination can conceive. It may be depended on; for, facetious as the writer is known to be, he never indulges his humour at the expence of his veracity; and he avers every circumstance therein related to be literally true.

"You ask me what I have seen in my ramble worth relating. You are no antiquarian; I will not, therefore, tease you with ruined abbeys, gothic castles, Roman and Danish camps, or Druidical circles, but confine my narrative to a human curiosity. This is a Mr. Osbaldeston, an attorney's clerk, and, spite of the popular prejudices against his profession, said to be an honest man. This you will allow to be a curiosity; but this is not all.

"This honest limb of the law is married, and has, at least, half a dozen children; all of whom

with

with as many couple of hounds, and a brace of hunters, he maintains out of——how much do you think?—Guess a little, I beseech you.——Why then, to support himself, a wife, six children, twelve dogs, and two horses, he has not a penny more than *sixty pounds per annum!* And, if possible to increase the miracle, he did this in London for many years, paying every body their own, and keeping a tight coat for Sundays and hollidays.

"But I will try to explain this seeming paradox. After the expiration of the time which Mr. Osbaldeston owed his master, he acted as an accountant for the butchers in Clare-market, who paid him in offal; the choicest morsels of this he selected for himself and family, and with the rest he fed his hounds, whch he kept in the garret. His horses were lodged in his cellar, and fed on grains from a neighbouring brewhouse; and on damaged corn, with which he was supplied by a corn-chandler, whose books he kept in order. Once or twice a week, in the season, he hunted; and by giving a hare now and then to the farmers, over whose grounds he sported, secured their good-will, and permission: besides which, several gentlemen, struck with his extraodinary œconomy, winked at his going over their manors with his moderate pack.

Accident has since removed this uncommon man to Lewes, iu Sussex, where, on the same stipend, he contiunes to maintain the same family. Curiosity led me to visit this extraordinary party, about their dinner time. The two-legged part of it were clean, though not superfluously cloathed, and seemed to live like brothers with the surrounding animals, It looked, in short, somewhat like the golden age: Mr. Osbaldeston himself seemed and acted like the father of the quadrupeds, as well as the bipeds, and as such, decided with the utmost impartiality: for master Jackey having taken a bone from Jowler, he commanded instant restitution. And, on the other hand, Doxey having snatched a piece of liver, from Miss Dorothea, was obliged on the spot, to restore it to the young lady.

"On enquiring, I found Mr. Osbaldeston was the younger son of a gentleman of good family but small fortune, in the north of England; and that having imprudently married one of his father's servants, he was turned out of doors; with no other fortune than a southern hound big with pup, whose offspring have since been a source of profit and amusement to him."

E. G.

The writer of the above letter says, that this extraordinary character has lately resided with the same family, at Croydon, in Surry.

TENDERNESS *recommended to be shewn to that noble Quadruped the* HORSE.

IT is well known that the Arabians, who have the finest horses in the world, never beat them; they do not so much as tie them up, they conduct them entirely by caresses, aud give them full liberty, which these animals never abuse.—A poor Arab of the desart had, for the whole of his property a remarkable stately horse. The French Consul, who resided at Sidon, proposed to purchase

purchase it from him, intending to send it to Louis XIV. The Arab, pressed by want, deliberated a long time: at length he consented, and demanded for it a considerable price. The consul, not daring of himself to pay so large a sum, wrote to Versailles to obtain the leave of the court. Louis XIV. gave orders that the money should be paid.

The consul instantly sent for the Arab, who arrived mounted on his beautiful courser, and had counted out to him the gold which he had demanded. The Arab, covered with a poor mat, made of twisted grass, dismounted, his eyes fixed upon the gold: he then, casting a tender look upon his horse, sighed, and exclaimed, "To whom am I going to deliver you? To those Europeans who will beat you, who will tie you up, who will render you unhappy! Return with me, my beautiful creature, my dearest favourite, whose fleetness outstrips the antelope, be the joy of my children!"

In pronouncing these words, he vaulted upon his back, and took the road to the desart. This man was actuated, perhaps, by a blind impulse, of which he could give no account; but in this impulse how many virtues display themselves! There appears in it goodness, gratitude, pity, tenderness, and generosity. That cruelty which is in this country so frequently practised, (particularly by a merciless exercise of infernal whips on the bleeding flanks and panting sides of the horses which are doomed to draw out mail conveyances) betrays a fierceness of temper, an ardness of heart, which placesh the inhabitants of the most enlightened nation in the world, infinitely below the wildest savage.

Europeans, in general, as well as savages, have shewn, in many instances, more regard for the horse than the natives of this island; more especially if they were of a superior quality. Take the following as an instance: When Charles V. failed in his attempt against Algiers, in 1541, his fleet and the troops which were embarked on board the ships, suffered hardships almost incredible. Brantome, who heard the relation from the mouth of a sufferer, says, that though the officers were obliged to throw overboard all their cloaths, baggage and valuables, yet nothing distressed them so much as the parting with their horses, which were, in general, fine Spanish and Neapolitan genets and coursers, so well chosen, so gallant-spirited, and so high-prized, that there was not a heart which could defend itself from feeling anguish and the deepest pity, at seeing these fine horses struggling in vain, to save themselves, by swimming through the raging ocean, And the more distressful was the sight, as the poor animals, despairing to reach the land, it being so far off followed with their utmost powers, as long as their strength lasted, the ships and their masters, who stood on the decks, piteously lamenting the fate of those noble animals which they saw perish before their eyes.

EXTRA SPORTING.

SWAFFHAM COURSING MEETING

BEGINS on Monday the 4th of February, 1793: unless prevented by frost or snow, in which case the meeting will be held the first open Monday in February, and not later.

GEORGE

GEORGE NELTHORPE, Esq,

PRESIDENT.

IGBOROW.

Monday, February 4, 1793.

Mr. Standley's Gentleman against Mr. Nelthorpe's Knight Errant, 1g. and 1 bye.

Mr. Standley produces a greyhound against Mr. Sebright's, 1g.

WESTACRE.

Tuesday the 5th.

Mr. Sebright's Plaything against Mr. Holt's Brass, 1g. and 1 bye.

Mr. Sebright produces a greyhound against Mr. Standley's, 1g.

Mr. Sebright's Plumper against Mr. Standley's Gust, 1 g.

Mr. Tyssen's Treasure against Mr. Sebright's Plumper, 1 g. and 9 bye.

Mr. Standley's Gentleman against Mr Denton's (Pottinger) November, 1 g.

Mr. Micklethwaite produces two puppies against Mr. Standley's two puppies, 1 g. each.

SMEE.

Wednesday the 6th.

Mr. Sebright produces a greyhound against Mr. Forby's, 1 g

Mr. Cooper's Brindle Dog X. B. against Mr. Forby's Zechin, 1 g. and 4 bye.

Mr. Denton's Notable against Mr. Whittington's Orlando, 1 g.

Mr. Hamond's Quickset against Mr. Standley's Granta, 1 g.

Mr, Whittington's Otranto against Mr. Denton's Needle, 1 g.

Mr. Tyssen's (Hinton) Thorowgood against Mr. Standley's Grenadier, 1 g. and 1 bye.

Mr. Woodley's Wiff against Mr. Standley's Gust, 1 g. and 1 bye.

Mr. Hand's Friday against Mr. Standley's Glazier, 1 g. and 1 bye.

Mr. Hare produces a greyhound against Mr. Standley's 1 g.

NARFORD.

Thursday the 7th.

Mr. Standley's Gentleman against Mr. Hand's (Twogood) Freedom, 1 g. and 2 bye.

Mr. Host produces a puppy against Mr. Denton's (Pottinger) 1 g. and 1 bye.

Mr. Standley's Good-one against Mr. Denton's (Pottinger) Nell, 1 g. and 1 bye.

Mr. Parson's Moneytrap against Mr. Denton's (Pottinger) Napper, 1 g.

Mr. Sebright produces a greyhound against Mr. Standley's, 1 g.

Mr. Host produces a puppy against Mr. Hand's puppy, 1 g.

Mr. Parson's Magician against Mr. Hand's Fashion, 1 g.

2d *WESTACRE.*

Friday, the 8th.

Mr. Sebright produces a greyhound against Mr. Forby's, 1 g.

Mr. Sebright produces a greyhound against Mr. Whittington's, 1 g.

Mr. Whittington's Oberea against Mr. Standley's Grace, 1 g.

Mr. Host's Cameleon against Mr. Sebright's Pastry-cook, 1 g. and 1 bye.

Mr. Standley produces two puppies against Mr. Forby's, 1 g. each.

Mr. Standley produces a puppy against Mr. Denton's (Pottinger) 1 g.

*** No stranger can be admitted into the society's room, unless introduced by a member, who

who is to put down the stranger's name on a paper which is every day to be hung up in the dining-room; and no member can introduce more than one friend.

Directions *for* Training Pointers.

(*Concluded from page* 145.)

When a dog has been taught to point at partridges, he will stand at every sort of winged game, and even at hares; yet, as already remarked, it is difficult to prevent dogs from running after hares, whether they start at a distance, or after the dog has pointed at them; especially if he is at some distance from his master, who will, in that case, endeavour in vain to make him come in; for a dog when at a considerable distance, will not so readily obey his master's voice, as when he is near him. It is difficult to correct dogs of this fault (if it may be thought such) except in places where hares are plentiful; when by seeing them frequently, they get tired of them.

Wholly to cure a dog of the habit of running after hares, he must be hunted only in open grounds: for when he is once taken into a wood, he will not fail to run after both hares and rabbits; and when he is afterwards taken into the open fields, he will certainly do as he did in the woods.

There are few dogs that will not, sometimes, break in upon the birds, especially when hunting down wind; when a dog does so, speak roughly to him, but do not chastise him, unless he should happen to run after the birds; in which case, mark the place from which they got up, for the dog will soon return thither, and then you must chastise him with the whip; but even then, let your chastisement be moderate, as it always should be, especially if the dog is timid.

Some dogs of this nature, if you beat them excessively, will lie down at your feet, and hunt no more; and others will leave you and return home. In the last case, one mode of correction is, to have a stake fixed in the middle of the yard, furnished with a chain and collar: when the dog arrives, a servant, pursuant to directions previously given, should fasten him to the stake, and beat him heartily; repeating the correction at intervels, for the space of an hour. The master, however, should not appear during this operation, nor till after the last correction, that the anger of the dog may have time to subside: then he should go up to him, caress him much, unchain him, give him food, and afterwards conduct him back to the field.

But even this mode, is not infallible, as many sportsmen have asserted; for it frequently happens, that the dog who has suffered this severe discipline, the next time he arrives at the house after having run away, slinks off, and conceals himself in some hole, and does not make his appearance again for a considerable time. It is necessary, indeed, to study the temper and disposition of the dog, and conduct yourself accordingly in the application of correction.

It has been before observed, that when you cannot succeed in teaching a dog his first lessons at an early age, by gentle treatment, you should wait till he is older

older, and then have recourse to the strong collar; concerning which observe the following instructions: Take a square piece of wood of an inch thick, and about eight or nine inches long. Cut notches on the edges like the teeth of a saw, and bore two holes at each end, in order to fix two small pegs cross-wise, so that when this piece of wood is thrown on the ground, the pegs may support and raise it above the surface of a full inch; the purpose of which it is, to enable the dog to mouth it the more easily. Then put the strong collar about his neck, and taking the stick, rub the notches backwards and forwards on his teeth, to make him open his mouth; but do it gently, that you may hurt him as little as possible. When he has taken it into his mouth, hold your left hand under his chops, to prevent his putting it out, and with the right caress and pat him, crying *Take heed!*——If, when you take your hand from under his mouth, he lets fall the stick, speak harshly to him; and check the collar by way of chastising him, and make him take the stick in the same manner as before. The dog finding he shall be punished for dropping the stick, and caressed for retaining it, will at length accustom himself to hold it, and open his mouth when you present it to him. Then try to make him take it himself, by presenting it to him, and crying at the same instant *Lay hold!*——Caress him much also, at the same time; and now and then give him little checks to make him more alert, and come forward more expeditiously.

If in practising this lesson, the dog voluntarily advances and takes the stick, caress him again, and give him a little food. When he begins to put forward his head an inch or so, he is sufficiently broken into this manœuvre, and will soon take the stick from the ground; in doing which you must first say to him very loud, *Lay hold!* and afterwards, *Bring here!* to habituate the dog to this exercise: when he is advanced so far as to bring the stick readily, you should sometimes substitute, instead of the piece of wood, the wing of a partridge sewed upon a linen cushion; and, at other times, the skin of a hair stuffed with hay; in each end of which, put a stone, to accustom him to carry a hare by the middle of the body.

When he brings every thing readily to you, take him into the field, and make him bring to you the first bird that you kill. If he requires much entreaty, put the strong collar on him which in case of necessity, should be taken with you.

To instruct the dog to take the water, choose a pond, the edges of which decline gently: throw a piece of wood into the water, at first not far from the side, that he may be able to reach it by only wading to his mid leg. Then gradually increase the distance, till he swims to take it; forget not, at each time, that he brings the piece of wood to you, to give him something to eat.

If your dog will not venture to swim, another course must be taken. Carry him to the pool or pond before he has breakfasted and throw pieces of bread into the water, gradually increasing the distance as before. By this method you may soon teach him to earn his breakfast by swimming.

To

To train him completely to the water, if you have a piece of water of sufficient depth, put a wild duck into it with the wings cut. Then encourage the dog, till he goes into the water to follow the duck, which will sometimes swim before him, and sometimes dive when closely pursued, in order to escape the pursuit. After this experiment has lasted some time, finish it by shooting the duck, and the dog will certainly bring it to you very readily.

It is proper, however, that these lessons should be given in warm weather, for you cannot easily prevail upon any dog to go into the water in winter, even the attempt might give him a dread of it; but, if he refuses to take the water, you should not, on any consideration, throw him in. If the sportsman will conduct himself with patience and moderation, and observe the directions here given, he may accomplish his work.

Of shooting the Grouse *or* Muir-Game.

As this species of sport is similar, in all its operations, to that of partridge shooting, it will be unnecessary to say more upon the subject. We shall mention, however, the haunts of these birds, and some of their habits; a description of them, and the laws in force for their preservation, shall also be the objects of our attention.

They are found in some parts of the northern counties of England, and also in parts of Wales; but they are not now very numerous in either of these counties. But in Scotland, and particularly in the vicinity of the Grampian mountains, they are found in such plenty, that a tolerable shot may kill from twenty to thirty brace a day, for the first three weeks of the season, if the weather is favourable. An excursion, therefore, into that country, in the grouse season, affords excellent entertainment to the keen sportsman.

The size of the grouse exceeds that of the partridge, and the weight is about nineteen ounces. The plumage is a mixture of red, black and white, and the tail nearly resembles that of a partridge, but is somewhat larger. The legs are clothed with feathers to the toes, and the outmost and inner toes are connected to the first joint of the middle toe, by a small membrane. The bill is of a blackish colour, short and arched; and the eyes are encircled with two large red eye brows, composed of a fleshy membrane, rounded and pinked on the upper part, and extending beyond the crown of the head.

The plumage of the hen has less red, and more white than the cock; the membrane of the eyebrow is less projected, less pinked, and of a less lively red, Her nest is on the ground, and she lays from eight to ten eggs.

These birds feed principally on the black whortle-berry, and the red whortle-berry; but they also eat common heath berries. It is customary, in Wales, to cut open the part which contains the food, to furnish young sportsmen with a delicious smell—the fragrance is thought to be extremely fine.

The old cock is known by the *chocking* noise he makes; and when the dogs point at a brood, he is general the first bird that goes off.—The young birds, for the first year are called *poults*.

The

The grouse inhabit those mountains and moors which are covered with heath, or heather; seldom descending into the lower grounds. They usually fly in packs of four or five brace, and love to frequent mossy places; particularly in the middle of the day, and when the weather is warm.

In pursuing these birds, if, when the dogs are set, the shooter perceives the game to erect their heads and run, he may almost conclude that they will not lie very well during the course of that day; and he has no other chance of getting a shot at them, than by running after them as fast as he can, the moment that he perceives their heads; and this will probably enable him to get near enough to shoot when they rise upon the wing. Experience shews this to be the best method on those days when the birds, either from wet, or some other cause, will not lie well to the dogs.

As the season for shooting this game commences the fourteenth of August, when the weather is generally hot; and as the birds, when shot, are liable to become putrid in a very short time, it is highly proper (especially if they are meant to be sent to any distance) that they be drawn carefully, and extremely clean the very instant they are shot, and stuffed with heather.——If the plumage happens to be wetted, by the fall to the ground, when the bird is shot, or by the tearing of the dogs, it must also be wiped as dry as possible, before it is put into the game bag. It is extremely proper, before the birds are packed up to be sent off, to lay them for some minutes within the moderate influence of a fire, in order to render them more perfectly dry.

By the 13 *G.* 3, *c.* 55, it is enacted that no person shall on any pretence whatsoever, wilfully take, kill, destroy, carry, sell, buy, or have in his possession or use, any heath fowl, commonly called Black Game, between December 10, and August 20; nor any grouse, commonly called Red Game, between December 10, and August 12; nor any bustard between March 1, and September 1, in any year, on pain of forfeiting, for the first offence, not exceeding 20l. nor less than 10l.; and for every subsequent offence, not exceeding 30l. nor less than 20l.—*s.* 1, 2, 4.

And by the 9 *Anne, c.* 25. Any person taking or killing, any moor, heath-game, or grouse, in the night-time shall forfeit 5l. Half to the informer, and half to the poor.

The 13 G. 3, *c.* 80, also enacts That if any person shall kill, take, &c. or use any gun, dog, snare, &c. with intent to kill, take, &c. any moor-game, or heath game in the night, viz. between seven at night and six in the morning, from October 12 to February 12, and between nine at night and four in the morning, from February 12 to October 12, or in the day time on a Sunday, or on a Christmas day, he shall forfeit for the first offence not exceeding 20l. nor less than 10l.; for the second, not exceeding 30l. nor less than 20l.; for the third, and every subsequent offence 50l.

How to ANGLE *for the* BREAM.

THE bream is a very broad-shaped fish, and when full grown is large, thick, and state-

ly. He has a forked tail, and his scales are beautifully regular: he has large eyes, and a narrow sucking mouth. He has two sets of teeth, and is a very great breeder: the melter having two large melts, and the spawner as many bags of spawn. The bream is not thought very excellent food by the English, but it is much coveted by the French, who have the following proverb: "He who has bream in his pond, is able to bid his friends welcome." The best parts of a bream are his head and belly

It will breed either in ponds or rivers, but principally delights in the former. When the water suits him in the former, he will not only grow extremely fat and fine, but will fill the pond with his issue, even to the starving of the other fish.

They spawn in June, or the beginning of July, and are great lovers of red worms, especially such as are to be found at the root of a great dock, and lie wrapped up in a round clue. All flag worms, and green flies are good baits. So is a grasshopper, with his legs cut off, in June and July. Pastes, of which there are several sorts, are found to be good for the barbel, but the best are made of brown bread and honey, gentles, young wasps, and red worms. The best season of angling for him is from St. James's Day till Bartholomewtide. As it is a lusty strong fish, strong tackling is required.

In bream fishing, with hook and line, the following directions are to be observed:—Procure about a quart of large red worms, put them into fresh moss, well washed and dried, every three or four days feeding them with fat mould and chopped fennel, and they will be thoroughly scoured in about three weeks or a month.

Let your lines be silk, or silk and hair, and let your floats be either swan or goose-quills.

Having thus prepared your baits, and fitted your tackling, repair to the scene of action. Take three long angling rods, and more than as many silk or silk and hair lines, and three large swan or goose-quill floats. Then take a piece of lead, and fasten them to the lower ends of your lines. Fasten your line-hook also to the lead, and let there be about a foot or ten inches between the lead and the hook; but take care that the lead be heavy enough to sink the float or quill a little under the water; and not the quill to bear up the lead, for the lead must be on the ground. Observe that your line next the hook may be smaller than the rest of your line, if you dare venture, for fear of taking the pike or perch, who will certainly visit your hooks till they are taken out, before either carp or bream will come near to bite. Observe also, that when the worm is well baited, it will crawl up and down as far as the lead will permit, which induces the fish to bite without suspicion.

Your baits and tackling being thus prepared, repair to the river, where you may have seen them swim in shoals in summer-time, in a hot afternoon, about three or four o'clock, and watch their going to and returning from their deep holes; this may be successfully done, for you may see them return about four o'clock, most of them seeking food at the bottom; though one or two of them almost float on the top of the water; rolling and tumbling about, whilst the rest are under them near the bot-

tom:

tom; those on the top acting as centinels to the others: then observe where the centinels play most, and continue longest, which generally happens to be the broadest and deepest place of the river; and there or thereabouts, at a clear bottom, and convenient landing-place, take one of your rods ready fitted as aforesaid, and sound the bottom, which should be about eight or ten feet deep; and if about two yards from the bank, so much the better. In the next place, consider whether the water will rise or fall by the next morning, on account of any water-mills which may be near; and according to your discretion, take the depth of the place, where you mean to cast your ground-bait, and to angle, to half an inch; that the lead, lying on, or near the ground-bait, the top of the float may only appear upright half an inch above the water.

Then go home and prepare your ground-bait, which is, next to the fruit of your labours, to be regarded.

THE GROUND-BAIT.

Take a peck or a peck and a half (according to the extent of the stream, and deepness of the water where you mean to angle) of sweet grass-ground barley-malt, and boil it in a kettle about one or two minutes, but not longer; then strain it through a bag into a tub; and when the bag and malt is almost cold, take it to the water-side about eight or nine o'clock in the evening, and not before: throw in two-thirds of your ground bait, squeezed *hard* between your hands: it will presently sink to the bottom, and you must be careful to let it descend to the very place where you intend to angle.

Your ground being thus baited, and tackling fitted, leave your bag with the rest of the tackling or ground-bait, near the sporting-place all night; and in the morning, about three or four o'clock, revisit the water-side; but do not approach too near, for the fish are both vigilant and cunning.

Then, gently taking one of your three rods, bait your hook, cast it over the ground-bait, and slowly and privately draw it to you, till the lead rests about the middle of the ground-bait.

Then cast in a second rod, about a yard above; and your third a yard below the first rod, and steady the rods in the ground; taking care that you keep so far from the water-side that you can only perceive your floats, which must be watched most attentively. When you have got a bite, you will see the top of your float sink suddenly into the water: but be not two hasty to run to your rods, till you observe the line go clear away; then creep to the water side, and give as much line as you possibly can: if it be a good carp or bream, it will go to the further side of the river, then strike gently, and hold your rod at a bent for a little while: but if you both pull together you are sure to lose your game, for your line, hook, and hold, will certainly break: after you have overcome them, they will afford excellent sport, as they are difficult to be landed. The carp, indeed, is stronger and more vigorous than the bream.

It may be necessary to remark, however, that if pike or perch breed in the river, they will be sure to bite first, and must be taken. They will repair to your ground-bait, not with intent to eat it, but will feed and divert

 them-

themselves among the young fry, which gather about and hover over the bait.

To discern the pike and take him, if you mistrust your bream-hook, proceed as follows: Take a small bleak, roach, or gudgeon, and bait it, and set it alive among your rods two feet deep from the cork, with a little red worm on the point of the hook; then take a few crumbs of white bread, or some of the ground-bait, and sprinkle it gently among your rods. If a pike should happen to be there, the little fish will endeavour to make their escape out of the water at his appearance, but the live set bait will certainly be taken.

You may continue your sport from four o'clock in the morning till eight, and if it be gloomy and windy, they will bite all day. But this would be too long to stand to your rods at one place, and it would spoil your sport on the evening of the same day. If it does not, repair to your baited place about four in the afternoon, and as soon as you come to the water-side, throw in half the remainder of your ground-bait, and stand off: then while the fish are gathering together (for they will certainly come for their supper) you may amuse yourself with a short walk, or take a pipe of tobacco, and then put in your three rods as in the morning: you will find great sport till eight o'clock that evening, at which time throw in the residue of your ground-bait, and visit them the next morning at four o'clock, when you will enjoy most excellent diversion for about four hours.

It must be observed, however, that after fishing for three or four days together, your game will become very shy and wary, and you may not get above a bite or two at a baiting; it will then be necessary to desist from your sport for about two or three days; and, in the mean time, on the place you lately baited, and where you again intend to bait, take a large turf, with green, but short grass, as large or larger than a round board or trencher, and make a hole in the middle of it, and through the turf, placed on the board or trencher, with a round trencher. On the top of this turf, on the green side, fasten as many little red worms as will almost cover the turf, by sewing them on with a needle, and green thread: then take a string, or a cord, of a proper length, tied to a pole, let it down to the bottom of the water, for the fish to feed upon for three or four days without disturbance; and then, after having drawn it away you may enjoy your former recreation.

Detached OBSERVATIONS *and* ANECDOTES *on* GAMING.

TWO gamesters had deposited a very large stake to be won by him who threw the lowest throw, with the dice. One of them thought himself secure of success, on finding that he had thrown three aces —— "Hold," cried the other, "wait for my chance." He threw, and with such dexterity, that by lodging one of the dice on the other, he shewed only one ace on the uppermost of them. He was allowed by the company to have won the stakes.

Very few can fight with true spirit who are overloaded with cash. A gentleman, who had been fortunate at cards, was asked to be a second in a duel, at a period when the seconds engaged as heartily

heartily as the principals—"I am not," replied he, "the man for your purpose at this time, but go and apply to him from whom I won a thousand guineas last night, and I warrant you, he will fight like any devil."

A political presence of mind fixed the celebrated Ruy Gomez in the favor of Philip II. of Spain. They were playing at Primero, and, at a time when there was a vast stake upon the board, the king cried out in extacy that he had the game in his hand. Ruy Gomez had superior cards; but threw up his cards, and acquiesced. The other players informed Philip, the next day how the affair had passed; and the king not only made Gomez liberal amends for what he had given up, but took him into his councils, and entrusted him with his most secret plans*.

"No!" said an Italian gamester, after an intolerable run of ill-luck, "no, thou jade Fortune! — Thou mayest, indeed, cause me to *lose* millions, but I defy thy utmost power to make me *pay* them.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

IN your last Number, you favoured the public with the concise memoirs of two celebrated cocks. Presuming you do not reject any information on that head, although distant from the seat of excellence in every pursuit, you have the following account of the prowess of a Ginger Red, late in my possession:

When two years old, he fought in three regular mains, at Burton, in Staffordshire.

In the same year at Newhall and Brettby, Derbyshire.

At three years old, he fought at Litchfield Races, and Nottingham, and on his return from thence fought at Derby Races.

When four years old, he won three successive battles in one day. No number of sons has fought in any regular main, but are excellent in all their various contests.

Your inserting this, will convince me how far I may intrude upon you in future.

I am,

Your humble Servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Southwell, Nottinghamshire,

Jan. 15, 1793.

* Brantome, Vie de D. Juan d'Autriche.

A curious Account of the SPORTS *and* PASTIMES *of the* LONDONERS *in the Reign of* HENRY *the Second, by* WILLIAM FITZSTEPHEN, *a Monk.*

EVERY Sunday in Lent, after dinner, a company of young men ride out into the fields on horses, which are fit for war, and principal runners; every one among them is taught to run the rounds with his horse.

The citizens' sons issue out through the gates by troops, furnished with lances and warlike shields: the younger sort have their pikes not headed with iron, where they make a representation of battle, and exercise a skirmish. There resort to this exercise many courtiers, when the king lays near hand, and young striplings out of the families of barons and great persons which have not yet attained to the warlike girdle, to train and skirmish. Hope of victory inflames every one: the neighing and fierce horses bestir

bestir their joints, and chew their bridles, and cannot endure to stand still; at last they begin their race, and then the young men divide their troops; some labour to outstrip their leaders, and cannot reach them; others fling down their fellows, and get beyond them.

In Easter holidays they counterfeit a sea-fight; a pole is set up in the middle of the river, with a target well fastened there on, and a young man stands in a boat which is rowed with oars, and driven on with the tide, who with his spear hits the target in his passage, with which blow, if he breaks his spear and stands upright, so that he holds footing, he hath his desire; but if his spear continue unbroken, by the blow, he is tumbled into the water, and his boat passeth clear away; but on either side this target, two ships stand inward, with many young men ready to take him up after he is sunk, as soon as he appeareth again on the top of the water, the spectators stand upon the bridge, and in solars upon the river, to behold these things, being prepared for laughter.

Upon the holidays all summer, the youth is exercised in leaping, shooting, wrestling, casting, of stones, and throwing of javelins fitted with loops, fitted for the purpose, which they strive to fling beyond the mark: they also use bucklers like fighting men. As for the maidens they have their exercise of dancing and tripping till moonlight.

In winter almost every holiday before dinner, the foaming boars fight for their heads, and prepare with deadly tushes to be made bacon; or else some lusty bulls, or huge bears are baited with dogs.

When that great moor which washeth Moorfields, at the north wall of the city is frozen over, great companies of young men go to sport upon the ice, and bind to their shoes bones, as the legs of some beasts, and hold stakes in their hands, headed with sharp iron, which sometimes they strike against the ice, and these men go on with speed, as doth a bird in the air, or darts shot from some warlike engine. Some times two men sets themselves at a distance, and run one against another, as it were at tilt, with these stakes, wherewith one or both parties are thrown down, not without some hurt to their bodies: and after their fall, by reason of the violent motion, are carried a good distance one from another; and wheresoever the ice doth touch their head, it rubs off all the skin, and lays it bare: and if one falls upon his leg or arm, it is usually broken; but young men being greedy of honour, and desirous of victory, do thus exercise themselves in counterfeit battles, that they may bare the brunt more strongly when they come to it in good earnest.

Many citizens take delight in birds, as sparrow-hawks, goss-hawks, and such like; and in dogs to hunt in the woody grounds. The citizens have authority to hunt in Middlesex, Hertfordshire, all the chilterns. and in Kent, as far as Grays-water.

Memoirs of Edward Pratt, *Esq.*

As the term whist implies silence, and as silence in that game is recommended and enforced by all good players, the following exemplary character of a whist-player will probably be useful and entertaining to many of our numerous readers.

The

The hero of this little tale, is Edward Pratt, Esq. an officer in the service of the East-India Company, and half brother to a venerable and illustrious peer of the same name, who confers honour on that house, in which he accepted a seat. This singular character is introduced as a remarkable instance of unconquerable taciturnity, and tenacious accuracy of memory

Though by no means an avaricious man, he always preferred the upper floor of a house for his residence, on account of its tranquility; and, regularly without departing once from his rule for twenty years, while on shore, dined in a room by himself, at a tavern, consuming daily, throughout the year, a solitary bottle of port, without intoxication.

He was seldom heard to speak, but no circumstance, however urgent, could prevail on him *to break silence at whist*, the favorite *amusement*, or rather *occupation of his life*; and, at the conclusion of each rubber, he could correctly call over the cards, in the exact order in which they were played, as well as the persons from whose hands they fell, and enumerate various instances of error or dexterity in his associates with practical remarks. This extraordinary exertion of the retentive powers was often doubted, and as often ascertained by considerable wagers, or the *argumentam ad cruemenam*, the favourite, and where both parties have money, the decisive argument of the present age; better qualified for drawing out a purse than producing acute reasoning, or elaborate investigation.

But abstinence from speech, was the favourite, the habitual, or the affected pleasure of his life: he chose to forego many little satisfactions and comforts, rather than be at the trouble to ask for them: the endearing chit-chat of friendship or affection, the social small talk of domestic life, the lively intercourse and spirited coversation of polished circles, which the sons of solitude sometimes relish, and are often best able to join in and enjoy, he sedulously avoided, and perhaps was unqualified to taste.

In his voyages to the East, he might be compared to the Asiatic mute, or the visionary quietist, whose eyes and thoughts are immoveably rivetted by inspiration, madness or emptiness to the region of the navel: he often doubled the cape without opening his lips. On a certain occasion, the ship had been detained by a long and troublesome calm. to an English sailor far more distressing than a tempestuous sea: the anxious and dispirited crew were at last revived by the wished-for breeze springing up; a miserable dressed seaman at last proclaimed the welcome tidings of land from the tap-mast. While the officers and ship's company were congratulating each other on the approaching comforts of *terra firma*, the features of Mr. Pratt, were observed to alter and somewhat unbend, "I knew you would enjoy the sight of land," said the first officer, to our special original. "I saw it an hour before the careless raggamuffin aloft," were the first, the last, and the only words he uttered, during the voyage.

He, who for months, has been either pent up in the fœtid exhalations of a ship's hold, the disgusting closeness of a dog-hole between decks, or been drenched, melted, or frozen on the shrouds, of a quarter-deck, will join in surprise

surprise and the best qualified to estimate such stoic apathy. This general costiveness of speech, such unsocial, unreserved behaviour, probably originated from ill-treatment on his first voyage, and a subsequent hasty unfavourable opinion of his associates, the boisterousness of the waves; an ill-founded and ungenerous prejudice, in which he was supported by a sensible and learned writer, whose Goliah-difficulties were sometimes debased by the puerile infatuations of a pigmy. "I prefer a prison to a ship," said Dr. Johnson, "for you have always more room, and generally better company." This illiberal sarcasm, from a man who knew and taught better things, deserved, and in certain circles would have experienced the chastisement of a cane, could a man have been found sufficiently bold to encounter the formidable quarter-staff of the moralist.

A singular CASE *in* GAMING.

THE following is a singular case in the annals of gaming, *T.* 11. *G.* 3. Earl of March and Pigot. The cause was on a contract, made at Newmarket. A wager was proposed between young Mr. Pigot the defendant, and young Mr Codrington, to *run their fathers* (the phrase for the place) each against the other. Sir William Codrington, the father of Mr. Codrington, was then a little turned of fifty, and Mr. Pigot's father was more than seventy. Lord Ossory computed the chances, in the proportion of 500 to 1600 guineas, according to the ages, of their respective fathers. Mr. Codrington disapproved of the calculation, in consequence of which Lord March agreed to stand in Mr. Codrington's place; and reciprocal notes were accordingly given between the Earl and Mr. Pigot.

At the time of this transaction, Mr. Pigot's father was dead, unknown and unsuspected by any of the parties. He died in Shropshire, 150 miles from London, at two o'clock in the morning of the same day on which this bet was made at Newmarket, after dinner. On the trial the jury gave a verdict for the plantiff, with 525l. damages. It was moved for a new trial. The objection was, that the contract was void, as being without any consideration; there being no possibility of the defendant's winning (his father being then actually dead, and therefore he ought not to lose: It was a contract *in futuro*, manifestly made upon a supposition of a then future contingency.

By Lord Mansfield; The question is, What the parties really meant; the material contingency was, Which of these two young heirs should first come to his father's estate? It was not that the father of either of them was then dead. Their lives, their healths, were neither warranted, or excepted. It was equal to both of them, whether one of their fathers should be then sick or dead. All the circumstances shew that if it had then been thought of, it would not have made any difference in the bet; and there was no reason to presume that they would have excepted it. The intention was, that he who first came to his estate should pay this sum of money to the other who stood in need of it. And the court unanimously

nimously discharged the rule for a new trial. *Burr. Mansf.* 2802.

Some Account of the MASTER *of the* HOUNDS *to the Ancient* KINGS *of* WALES.

IN the hunting season he was entertained, together with his servants and dogs, by the tenants who held lands in villanage from the king. Hinds were hunted from the middle of February to Midsummer: and stags from that time to the middle of October. From the ninth day of November to the end of that month, he hunted the wild boar. On the first day of November he brought his hounds, and all his hunting apparatus, for the king's inspection; and then the skins of the animals he had killed in the preceding season, were divided, according to a settled proportion, between the king, himself, and his attendants. A little before Christmas, he returned to the court, to support his rank, and enjoy his privileges. During his residence at the palace, he was lodged at the kiln-house, where corn was prepared by fire for the dogs. His bugle was the horn of an ox, valued at one pound. Whenever his oath was required, he swore by his horn, hounds, and leashes. Early in the morning, before he put on his boots, and then only, he was liable to be cited to appear before a court of judicature. The master of the hounds, or any other person who shares with the king, had a right to divide, and the king to choose. It was his duty to accompany the army, on its march, with his horn: and to sound the alarm and the signal of battle. His protection extended to any distance which the sonnd of his horn could reach. The laws declared that the beaver, the marten, and the float, were the king's, wherever killed; and that with the furry-skin of these animals, his robes were to be bordered. The legal price of a beaver's skin was stated at 10s.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 1, 1793.

THE Marquis of Blandford has thus far made a beginning upon the turf, by entering a horse for the Oxford races.

A well-known character at Bath, it is reported, is so reduced in circumstances, that he is absolutely become a dependant on the poor rogues of players—*those whom his former bounty fed!* He eats, drinks, sings, and *shares* with them.

ESSEX COURSING.—Mr. Bate Dudley's annual meeting at Bradwell, near the sea, afforded great diversion on Tuesday and Wednesday, the eighth and ninth instant.

After several hard courses the first day, the eight winning greyhounds, of their different matches, were run down to four, viz.

Mr. J. Franke's bl. b. *Maria.*
Mr. Bate Dudley's red b. *Pink.*
Mr. H. N. Pattison's bl. b. *Miss.*
Mr. Bate Dudley's bl. b. *Wowski.*

On the second day, the abovementioned four were also run down to a brace, by *Pink* beating *Maria*, and *Miss* winning against *Wowski*, after two of the most desperate courses ever seen, from the Salting to the R man Chapel.

The

The two last winners then finally started for the silver goblet, which was won by Mr. Bate Dudley's *Pink*.

Mr. Pattison's *Miss*, as the second best of the meeting, was entitled to the silver collar.

A short time since, in drawing the large piece of water at Stourhead, the seat of Sir Richard Hoare, bart. were taken fifteen hundred brace of carp, a thousand of which were fit for killing, the rest of an inferior size. Among the first was one fish that measured thirty inches in length, upwards of twenty-two in breadth, and weighed eighteen pounds. Great quantities of other fish were taken at the same time, with many eels of five pounds weight each.

On the first instant was rang at Leeds, a peel of 5040 bob majors, in three hours and twelve minutes: *Treble*, Samuel Grayling, aged eighty-two; *Second*, Thomas Barham, aged seventy; *Third*, Abraham Barham, aged seventy-seven; *Fourth*, William Davis, aged sixty-five; *Fifth*, John Hunt, aged seventy; *Sixth*, Thomas Lacey, aged sixty-five; *Seventh*, James Barham, aged sixty-seven; the *Tenor*, by Jonathan Freeland, aged eighty-one: the whole of their ages making together 577 years. It is remarkable that this peal completes the hundredth rang at several places, and none less than 5040 changes, by the above-named James Barham.

The Prince of Wales has given Mr. Bullock his three best blood colts, with permission to take half of such of their engagements as he likes, his Highness agreeing to pay forfeit for all the rest.

An extraordinary Event.—On the arrival of the express with an account of the last day's drawing of the Irish Lottery, a circumstance, unparalled in the history of lotteries, is said to have been discovered; no less than six tickets were missing; supposed either to have been stolen out of the wheel, or never to have been put in. A report has for some days been in circulation, that a gang of notorious pigeoners, forgers, &c. in the lottery-line, went over to Ireland to try experiments, and some of their emissaries here were to insure certain numbers to remain in the wheel, the last morning of drawing. The numbers that were missing were, 7,212, 9,088, 18,827, 21,282, 28,965, 33,661. No number, as is usual, was proclaimed as last drawn, and entitled to 1000l. for in fact, there were four prizes of 10l. each, remaining in the wheel, beside the benefit ticket of 1000l. for the last drawn number. The scheme at first contained 13,359 prizes, besides the first and last drawn 1000l. each, and only 13,356 prizes have been drawn.

The Irish account says, insurance to the amount of near 30,000l. had been made at the different offices in Dublin, that the above-mentioned six numbers, would remain in the wheel till the last day of drawing; but the office-keepers suspecting that a fraud had been committed upon them, refused paying the insurance.

A pair of tender doves were last week united in the soft manacles of matrimony, at Whatford, near Holywell. The bridegroom is 70, and his loving bride *only* 84.

Another

Another *young* couple were last week married at Bunbury, in Cheshire. the bridegroom aged 75, the bride 54. The former had been a disconsolate widower *eight weeks*.

The high-bred *French Greek* Count de T———, a few evenings since, eased a young Englishman of a *cool*, *Fifteen Hundred* —— whenever they played, the Count was always determined on *realising his dream*--this *hint* may be useful to the *young loungers* of the M—t.

Miss Severn and her footman John Stinton, have contrived to get married at some place of *hard* name, and *difficult* pronunciation in Wales.

December 12—A most uncommon pike was taken by Edward Bint, jun. by trolling in the great pool at Packington, the seat of the Earl of Aylesford. Length from the eve to the Fork, 2 ft. 11. in weight 33lb 3qrs. admeasurement round the thickest part of the belly 1-ft. 10-in. ditto round the vent 1-ft. 4-in. ditto round the tail 7-in. extreme length 3-ft. 10-in. and a half,

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The Royal Foresters of Knaresbro', in this county, in the last Leeds, Mercury, proclaim their loyalty to the world in the following *humble* strains:—You greyhounds of rebellion—you dregs of falsehood, and monsters of anarchy and confusion—stop the wild torrent of ambition, and let the flaming torch of sedition become extinct. Return to your duty, for for fear that the already outstretched savage hand of revenge should justly grasp the burning rod of infamy, whose dreadful strokes will brand you with perjury and desertion: which must defy the remorseless ravages of time, and for everlasting ages haunt your posterity, and make surrounding thousand tremble at the fight!!—*** *Dinner on the table at six o'clock*."—What a *charming* climax! to make "surrounding thousands tremble at the sight" of a—*good dinner!*

A new pugilist has started, who bids fair to be a second Johnson: he is very athletic, and displayed great knowledge of the science in fighting with Tyne, whom he beat in Hyde-park, on the 31st of December last. He has since challenged Crabbe, Maddocks, and Stanyard, but without effect. The name of this new pugilist is Fairsby; he was lately a waiter at the London Tavern.

An old Yorkshire gentleman offers to lay a wager of one hundred guineas, that he has taken more physic than any man in the world!—He may be termed a *living miracle*.

Extract of a Letter, from Bury St. Edmond's.

January 9.—"I am happy to add, that our old friend Smith, our *ci-devant* favourite, *Charles in the School for Scandal*, is recovering apace from the severe accident he met with last month, in a fall, in fox-hunting with the Duke of Grafton, which had nearly proved fatal to him—till this misfortune, he was the life of the chase.

"Sir Charles Davers's hounds are in high repute, but the baronet has but few foxes.

"The Duke of Grafton has a great many, but does not kill as formerly."

Jan. 17.—This day the quarter-sessions for Devon commenced; Mr. East (the term reporter) having previously sent his gown and wig by his servant to a room set apart in the assize-hall, for the accommodation of council, a sharper took the opportunity to *borrow it*, and made off unperceived, and the council was obliged to plead without his paraphernalia.

CASUALTIES.

January 2.—Monday, as one of the servants of Lord Viscount Courtenay was shooting in his Lordship's park, the powder forced the breech-pin of the gun with such violence as to fracture his skull so shockingly, that, after remaining two days perfectly sensible, he expired.

On Friday last, as the hounds of ——— Gordon, Esq. were hunting on Whitly Shrubs, near Seven Oaks, in Kent, a hound was peceived with a head in his mouth, which on examination proved to be a human head, and on searching the wood, the remaining part of the body was found, with the flesh all eat from the bones, and supposed to have been there since October last, when a boy was lost from the work-house at Beresford, and who was then advertised, but has not since been heard of.

Jan. 22.—The following accident happened on Wednesday last, in Norman-court-park, near Salisbury.——Mr. Thistlewayte's keeper had been assisted by a footman in driving the deer, one of which presented itself as a fair mark, the keeper fired, and the deer fell; but he was surprised to observe, at the same instant, the footman run a short distance, and then drop; — on approaching him, he found that the ball, after passing through the body of the deer, had entered the lungs of his unfortunate fellow-servant, who never spoke after, having breathed his last before others of the family, who observed the transaction from the house, could reach the spot to assist in bearing him in.

THEATRICAL SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

ON Monday, January 21, a fox-chase was introduced in the pantomime of Harlequin's Museum, with real hores, hounds and a fox; there were four horsemen *who rode full gallop*, across the stage, and the hounds pursued the fox in full cry up the representation of a large precipice, to the great satisfaction and astonishment of those cockney sportsmen who never in their lives before had seen either a hound or a fox.

Oh, most manly, cheerful, and exhilirating sport, how art thou degraded by such mummery?

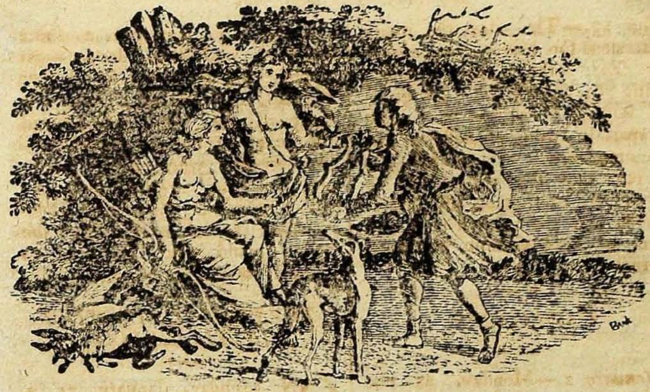
In the same pantomime several pigeons are let fly, and some of them shot by two marksmen who are on the stage.

COCKING INTELLIGENCE.

ON Saturday the 12th of January, ended the trial subscription at the Cock-pit Royal: Fisher and Walter. feeders, which was won by the latter. Five to four on Walter.

On Saturday the 19th of January, the great subscription main at the Cockpit Royal ended. Lester and Goodhills, feeders, which was won by the former. Six to four on Lester.

POETRY.



POETRY.

THE HIGH COURT OF DIANA.

SILENCE AT WHIST.

Extracted from WHIST, *a Poem, by* Alexander Thomson, Esq.

WHAT game indeed of all the num'rous list,
In point of beauty, can compare to whist?
Or which of all, where gold was ever lost,
So rich a catalogue of charms can boast?
And first, how great its pow'r, in chains of gold,
Without constraint the willing tongue to hold!
That nimble, wicked, wild, rebellious thing
Which reason seldom can to order bring,
When ladies fair convene, their tea to sip,
And scandal's spirit sits on ev'ry lip;
Impatient sits——

On WILLIAM ABBY, *late Huntsman to the* EARL *of* GAINSBOROUGH, *at Catismore, in Rutland.*

READER, here lies a genuine son of earth,
Like a true fox hound, sportsman from his birth,
O'er hills and dales, o'er mountains, woods and rocks,
With dauntless courage he pursued the fox,
No danger stopt him, and no fear dismay'd,
He scoff'd at fear, and danger was his trade.
But there's a bound no mortal can o'er leap,
Wide as eternity, as high as deep,
Hither by death's unerring steps pursued,
By that sagacious scent which none elude:
By a strong pack of fleetest years run down
He leaves his whip——where monarchs leave their crown.
No shift, no double cou'd this hero save,
Earth is his kennel, his abode the grave.
Still let us listen to his warning voice,
That sound which once made all the world rejoice,
Still *Exton's Plains* and *Walcot's Woods* resound,
With the shrill cry which chear'd the op'ning hound,
Hark forward mortals! forward! hark away!
To the dread summons of that awful day,
When the great Judge of quick and dead shall come
And wake the mould'ring corps to meet his doom.

For this important hour may each prepare,
Midst all enjoyments this your constant care.
Above this world let your affections live,
Nor seek on earth what earth can never give.
With stedfast faith and ardent zeal arise
Leap o'er Time's narrow bounds, and reach the skies.

VERSES,

Written on the Death of a favourite little Greyhound, belonging to the beautiful Mrs. P——Y.

BY ANTHONY PASQUIN, ESQ.

COLD lies that inmate, breathless and subdued,
Whose apt solicitudes awaken'd glee;
Thy atoms now give desolation food—
Fidelity has lost her type in thee.

Go hide, ye little wayward sons of men,
Who adulate to smite—who smile to wound—
Who beckon innocence to horror's den—
His tongue ne'er welcom'd what his heart disown'd.

Where shall his lovely mistress fearless rest?
For who is left gainst ruin to discry?
Ah, Morpheus, visit not her snowy breast,
Or touch the curtains of her sapphire eye.

Now the keen guardian of her honour's slain,
Discretion will not warrant her repose;
Fraud, like the Bee, still flits o'er Nature's plain,
To purloin honey from the valu'd rose.

Ere to the grassy sepulchre you're borne,
The tear of memory shall leave your clay;
E'en thus shall mightiness be riv'd and shorn,
E'en thus sweet beauty must be torn away.

SHOOTING.

THE SPORTSMAN'S MORNING.

THE night recedes and mild Aurora now
Waves her grey banner on the eastern brow;
Light float the misty vapours o'er the sky,
And dim the blaze of Phœbus garish eye;
The flitting breeze just stirs the rustling brake,
And curls the crystal surface of the lake.
The eager sportsmen snatch a short repast,
And to the field repair with anxious haste.
The anxious pointer from his thong unbound
Impatient dashes o'er the dewy ground,
With glowing eye and undulating tail,
Ranges the field and snuffs the tainted gale;
Yet 'midst his ardour, still his master fears,
And the resisting whistle careful hears.
See how exact they try the stubble o'er,
Quarter the field, and every turn explore;
Now sudden wheel, and now attentive seize
The known advantage of th' opposing breeze;
At once they stop! yon careful dog descries
Where close and near the lurking covey lies
His caution mark, lest e'en a breath betray
Th' impending danger to the timid prey;
In various attitudes around him stand,
Silent and motionless th' attending band.
They rise!—they rise!—Ah yet your fire restrain,
Till the'maz'd birds securer distance gain!
For thrown too close, the shots your hopes elude,
Wide of your aim and innocent of blood;
But mark with careful eye their lessening flight,
Your ready gun obedient to your sight;
And at the length where frequent trials shew
Your fatal weapon gives the surest blow.

The following sweet Lines are extracted from a Poem, just published by Mrs. Robinson.

IN AN ODE TO THE

HARP OF LOUISA.

After mentioning the Death of that divine Minstrel, she thus beautifully proceeds:

SWEET blooming flower!
Scarce seen, ere lost,
Nipp'd by a cruel frost!
Oh! what an age of promis'd joy,
Relentless Death didst thou destroy,
In one short hour!
But who shall dare repine,
Who blame Omnipotence divine!
The fine ætherial soul
Sprang from its prison clay, impatient of controul.

For in this stormy world,
Perchance by many a tempest hurl'd,
The gentle spirit had endured,
Ills, that only Death had cured!
Or liv'd no ray of bliss to see,
A mine of treasure in a troubled sea.
Yet memory, watchful of her fame,
Shall guard it with a sacred zeal:
And oft in mournful accents claim
The pang she knew so well to feel.
For sorrow ne'er assail'd her ear,
Unanswered by a pitying tear;
Her bosom glow'd with Virtue's vivid flame,
And where she could not *praise—she scorn'd to blame.*

The superannuated Horse to his Master, who had sentenced him to die at the end of the Summer.

SAID TO BE WRITTEN BY
THE REV. MR. POLWHAITE.

AND hast thou fix'd my doom, sweet master, say?
And wilt thou kill thy servant old and poor?
A little longer let me live, I pray;
A little longer hobble round thy door!

For much it glads me to behold this place,
And house me in this hospitable shed;
It glads me more to see my master's face,
And linger on the spot where I was bred.

For O! to think on what we both enjoy'd
In my life's time, ere I was old and poor!
Then from the jocund morn to eve employ'd
My gracious master on my back I bore.

Thrice told ten years have danc'd on down along,
Since first to thee these way-worn limbs I gave;
Sweet smiling years! when both of us were young,
The kindest master and the happiest slave!

Ah, years sweet smiling! now for ever flown!
Ten years thrice told, alas, are as a day!
Yet, as together we are aged grown,
Together let us wear that age away!

For still the older times are dear to thought,
And rapture mark'd each minute as it flew;
Light were our hearts, and ev'ry season brought
Pains that were soft or pleasures that were new.

Ah! call to mind, how oft near Scaring's stream,
My ready steps were bent to yonder grove,
Where she who lov'd thee was thy tender theme,
And I, thy more than messenger of love!

For when thy doubting heart felt fond alarms,
And throbb'd alternate with its hope and fear,
Did I not bear thee to thy fair one's arms?
Assure thy faith, and dry up ev'ry tear?

And hast thou fix'd my doom, sweet master, say!
And wilt thou kill thy servant old and poor?
A little longer let me live, I pray!
A little longer hobble round thy door!

Yet ah! in vain, in vain for life I plead,
If nature hath denied a longer date:
Still do not thou behold thy servant bleed,
Tho' weeping pity has decreed his fate.

But O! kind nature! take thy victim's life!
End thou a servant, feeble, old, and poor!
So shalt thou save me from th' uplifted knife,
And gently stretch me at my master's door.

The ANGLER to the SLUGGARD.

SLEEP, sleep, thou sluggard, fear to rise.
Not made for thee are morning skies,
Thy midnight cup and aching head,
Still bids thee hug thy downy bed:
Enjoy thy bliss, if bliss to thee,
But leave the morning beam for me.

'Tis then for care I breathe a cure,
You also breathe but not so pure;
I breathe the sweets of every hill,
You breath the breath that helps to kill,
Enjoy the bliss, if bliss to thee,
But leave the morning beams for me.

'Tis then I hear the sky-lark rise,
You also hear your London Cries,
Be such thy lot the while I rove
To hear the music of the grove:
Enjoy the bliss, if bliss to thee,
But leave the morning beams for me.

'Tis then I catch the dappled trout,
You also catch—but catch the gout,
Whilst free from pain my limbs I use
Beside the stream, or with the Muse:
Enjoy the bliss, if bliss to thee,
But leave the morning beams for me.

'Tis then I view th' enamell'd fence,
And find a charm for every sense;
You also view where flow'rs bespread,
But on the fence-shot fields—thy bed.
Enjoy the bliss, if bliss to thee,
But leave the morning beams for me.

'Tis then with spirits light and free,
I contemplate the busy bee,
By her pursuits improv'd I cry
"Here sluggard soul learn industry."
Enjoy thy bliss, if bliss it be,
But leave the morning beams for me.

O then will you the hours destroy,
Kind nature fills my soul with joy,
Presents her choicest bloom to see,
And points the wond'rous deity,
Still boast the bliss, if bliss to thee,
But leave the morning beams to me.

Whilst

Whilst bloom and verdure dress the thorn,
Let me the angler breathe the morn;
And should you scorn my humble lay,
Go sluggard sleep thy life away.
Enjoy such bliss, if bliss to thee,
Still leave the morning beams to me.

PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.

SONG BY MR. INCLEDON.

NOW, while above that range of hills
The morn a bright'ning gleam distils,
I seize the gun, and call around
The eager pointer—just unbound—
Swift—for a time—they dash away,
Too wild—too high of spirit to obey.

At length the whistle's note they hear,
Look round—and turn from their career;
The stubble quarter nicely o'er,
And every sheltering nook explore.
See Carlo—sudden checks his speed!
Toho! there lie the birds! Pero--take heed!

How well they back! how fine they point!
The head turn'd short, and fix'd each joint,
I'll take the birds upon this side—
The covey rises!—scattering wide.
DEAD! see the feathers to the right!
Mark!—Mark!—Mark!—Among the beans three brace alight.

Carlo-watch-charge! keep in, Old Don!
When loaded—he—good dogs—hey on!
Thus range we, till the sun gets high,
And on the ground no scent will lie;
Then take thro' woods our homeward way,
And o'er good cheer boast how pass'd the day.

CHARACTER OF A *FOX-HUNTER.*

THE 'squire is proud to see his courser strain,
Or well-breath'd beagles sweep along the plain,
Say, dear Hippolitus (whose drink is ale,
Whose erudition is a Christmas tale,
Whose mistress is saluted with a smack,
And friend receiv'd with thumps upon the back)
When thy sleek gelding nimbly leaps the mound
And Ringwood opens on the tainted ground
Is that thy praise? Let Ringwood's fame alone,
Just Ringwood leaves each animal his own
Nor envies when a Gipsy you commit,
And shake the clumsy bench with country wit;
When you the dullest of dull things have said,
And then ask pardon for the jest you made.

SUN-RISE.

SONNET.

OFT let me wander, at the break of day,
Through the cool vale, o'erhung with waving woods,
Drink the rich fragrance of the budding May,
And catch the murmur of the distant floods:
Or rest on the fresh bank of dimpling rill,
Where sleeps the vi'let in the dewy shade
Where op'ning lillies balmy sweets distil,
And the mild muskrose weeps along the glade:
Or climb the eastern cliff, whose airy head
Hangs rudely on the blue and misty main
Watch the fine hues of morn thro' æther spread,
And paint with roseate glow the chrystal plain,
Oh! who can speak the rapture of the soul,
When o'er the waves the sun first steals to sight,
And all the world of waters as they roll,
And Heaven's vast vault, unveil'd in living light!
So life's young hour to man enchanting smiles,
With sparkling health, and joy, and Fancy's fairy wiles.

SONNET TO AN EVENING PROSPECT.

HAIL to the hallow'd hill, the circling lawn,
The breezy upland, and the mountain stream;
The last tall pine, that earlist meets the dawn,
And glistens latest to the western gleam!

Hail every distant hill and down land plain!
Your dew-hid beauties fancy oft unveils:
What time to Shepherd's reed, or Poet's strain
Rapt'ring my heart its destin'd woe bewails.

Blest are the fairy hours the twilight shade
Of evening "ling'ring midst her mazes dear;"
Blest the soft sound that steals along the glade
'Tis fancy wafts it, and her voteries hear.

'Tis fancy wafts it, and how sweet the sound,
I hear it now, the distant hills uplong:
While fairy echoes from their dales around
And woods and wild the feeble notes prolong.